P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,079—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 26, 1900.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND Milk

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5897	T. Leigh	27th Oct.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7909	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8009	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	5558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7362	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
RADETZKY	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
LIBERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st November, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 27th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Dec.

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Or about
S.S. ——	27th January, 1901.
S.S. ——	24th February, 1901.
S.S. ——	27th March, 1901.
S.S. ——	26th April, 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets. 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

A primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all passages.

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG calling at Singapore, on the 17th November, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. "UMBALLA," ...5,310 tons, ...Sailing about 30th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	29th Oct.
SAFRI	1431	Ahlers	11th Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESSALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and passage apply to

WILLIAM M. BELL,
Acting Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 16th Oct., 1900.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS AND PURVEYORS OF HIGH CLASS

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE Goods sold by the Company are warranted to be the Best of their several kinds. They are procured only from Houses most in repute and being frequently imported, and in small Parcels, Customers may always rely upon their Freshness.

SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED TO

MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co.'s MONTHLY STORE CATALOGUE WITH ALL DETAILS AND PRICES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

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83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

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THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay, is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their wholesale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery, Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c, or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co. LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

LAND FOR SALE.

A LAND VALUABLE and well situated close to G. I. P. R. Matunga Station, on the South-Eastern and Western sides of the line, suitable for building Bunglows, &c. Price moderate. Apply to

THE REVD. VICAR,
of the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim.

CLEARANCE SALE

Of several hundreds of

ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS.

All in perfect condition,

At Rs. 3 each, original price Rs. 21,

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	5
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	5
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21½ inches	5
Conquered, but not Subdued, 14½ by 21½ ins.	5
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches.	5

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette	5
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	5
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13½ inches	5
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches	5
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches	5
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches	8

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches	5

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18½ inches	5

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches,	5
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17½ by 29½ inches	1
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21½ inches	2
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches	3

MAUD EARL

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimbola) 28½ by 21 inches	1

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34½ by 18½	5

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Athara (Charge of the Camerons) 33½ by 23½ inches	5
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36½ by 23½ inches	5

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches	5

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD., having purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade of

MESSRS. BOLTON & CO.

Offer the

SURPLUS STOCK

At a GREAT REDUCTION to Cash Purchasers.

Bargains in

JEWELLERY,
PLATED-WARE,
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TOYS,
FANCY-GOODS,
WALKING STICKS,
WHIPS, &c., &c., &c.

A FEW HIGHLY FINISHED

SHOW CASES & CUPBOARDS FOR SALE.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

UNDER BOMBAY CLUB.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	38	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE AND

LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs. 162
With Minute Recorder	" 199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	" 81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	" 28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs. 63
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	" 85 8
Half Hunting	" 91 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS'

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS,

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have contracted to PURCHASE from FATMABIBEE BINTE MAHOMED AMIN ROGEY, SHAIK HASSON BIN GOOLAM MOHIDIN ROGEY, NAWABZADA NASRULLA KHAN, Barrister-at-Law and RAHIABIBEE alias BEGUM MUMTAZ JEHAN, wife of the said NAWABZADA NASRULLA KHAN, the Trustees under a certain deed of Settlement dated the 16th day of November, 1881, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of gift, sale, will, mortgage, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his place of residence at 530, Dongri Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived, null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinch Bunder 3rd row, now known as Dongri Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 27 1-2 feet in breadth and 51 feet in length, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment, formerly under No. 3, now under Ward B No. 2379, and Street Nos. 243-323-24, and bounded on the East by the said Chinch Bunder 3rd Row or Dongri Street, on the west by Samuel Street, on the North by the house of Karmally Pirbhai, and on the South by the property of the late Dhanjibhai Karmali, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors. —Dated, this 24th day of October 1900.

CARMALLY PEERBHOY,
Purchaster.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for the Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MOOSAJI VULLIJI of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased,

HALIMABAI, widow of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 19th day of October in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 19th day of October, 1900.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY,
No. 57, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application;

TO THE MANAGER.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.,
SILVERTOWN.

ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.

Sole Agents in Bombay for
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.

Particulars and Prices on Application.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
Temporary Address: Khandwa.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

FOR SALE.

1. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630, Price on application. VERY SCARCE.
2. EDWARD MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON, with 105 Steel Plates, 4to calf, 1810. VERY SCARCE.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
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Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES, English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, 6s, 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding a Second Class Certificate wishes an APPOINTMENT, Experienced in Marine and Mill Engineering, Address No. 99, care of this Office.

DO NOT MISLEAD yourself by any other WASHING or DYING COMPANY, knowing it to be DESAI and CO. They have REMOVED to No. 37, Bomby and Chandanwadi High School, opposite the old Shop. Read the board DESAI and Co. only to avoid misunderstanding.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORJON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

FRESH CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, nutritious and unrivalled in the Market. Rs. 5-8, per cwt., and Gram, Bran, Oats, Barley at the Cheapest Rate, Free delivery. Address GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba, No. 387.

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THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 13 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,
BY SMOKING THE
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CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

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ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL,
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TOYS, MILLINERY, GAS FITTINGS AND SHOP FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Meadows Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Meeyajee Ahmadbhoy, Milliner and Toy Merchant, closing business, consisting of dressed and undressed dolls, mechanical toys, toy furniture and tea sets, game boxes, cricket bats and balls, perambulators, rocking and tricycle horses, picture books, bundles of silk dress ribbons, knitting wool, pieces of velvet, flannel, linen cloth, laces, flowers, ostrich feathers, silk, leather and kid gloves, stockings, silk and woollen tassels and fringes, lady's hand-bags and companions, dressing combs, slippers, lady's straw trimmed and untrimmed hats, silver thimbles, corsets, belts, bonnets, frocks, silk fans, powder boxes, sliding door cupboards, Blackwood shop cases, Koilas safe, bronze gas lamps of 1, 2 and 3 lights, stands, writing table, pigeon hole, etc.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 145, Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, Singers hand and foot-sewing machine, kerosine and charcoal cooking stoves, perambulator, table ornaments, lamps, &c., the property of J. R. OWENS, Esq.

The property is on view,

SALE OF BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, COTTAGE PIANO, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFOD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the following effects belonging to the estate of the late R W Liebschwager, Esq.

A quantity of best electro-plated ware consisting of tea set in 4 pieces, tea kettle and egg boiler with spirit lamps, cruet stand, egg frame, soda water bottle stand, liqueur and sauce frames, toast rack ice pail, biscuit box, butter pot, salvers card basket, tea pot claret jug, coffee urn carver, knives, spoons and forks in 70 pieces in case, and fish and fruit knives and forks in cases, one sweet toned cottage pianoforte by Tho. Steinweg Nachf binocular, sticks, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c,

1 1-2 B. H. P. all engine with lamp, spanners and water chamber, by R. A, Lee.

1 gold hunting watch, by James McCabe.

1 Chubb's patent safe on stand, with duplicate keys.

1 Lady's D. B. L. Percussion gun in case with apparatus and cartridge making machines.

1 sportman's travelling cooking stove with utensils and 1 Singer's hand and foot sewing machine in perfect order.

The property of a deceased Government Officer, consisting of plated tea set in 4 pieces, biscuit box, breakfast cruet, soup ladle and knife rests, napkin rings, tea spoons, fish knives and forks, in case desert knives and forks, ice jug, ice plates, claret glasses, champagne glasses, etc.

By order of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society Ld. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting debtor—

1 large oil painting "Dolce far Niente" sweet idleness, in gilt frame measuring 8' 3" by 5' 6".

IN A GALLERY

A few second-hand bicycles,
1 new Gloue Beesion pneumatic bicycle
1 complete set of new taudem new taudem harness.
1 second-hand victoria, in good order,
1 " " brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram
1 light dogcart, in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay, above Telephone Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, piano, etc, the property of DR. VAN INGEN WINTER, M. D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Sha Motichund Hurrukchund—

1 parcel 45 pearls weighing 50 1-4 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road Station, near the bridge, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the atest design made to order- rich glass crookery, plated ware, organ, 1 Hink stand Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tube and pots, &c., &c., the property of EDWIN H. BRUCE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog cart, in very good order,
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham,
1 second-hand strong victoria, in good order,
1 chestnut Arab quiet in harness,
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle,

The property of Major Stanley Smith, R. A.—

1 bay water horse, 15-2, 7 years, quiet in harness,

The property of another gentleman—

1 black C B mare, about 14 hands, aged,
A very smart hack and trapped, believed sound.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakand black wood plain and carved house hold furniture by Winbridge and others of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, by Reed and Barton, Persian and Brussels carpets, Bagatelle table with balls and cues complete, pictures and oleographs, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, 1 stylish rubber tyred dogcart in splendid condition by "Bennett" Ipswich adjusable seat and snafts suitable for animal from 13-3 to 14-3, one handsome light C spring rubber tyed victoria, one handsome strong rubber tyred cabriolet, one strong Arab pony, &c. &c., the property of M. T. CAROLL, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT COLABA AND EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th October, 1900, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the house No. 12-14, Firs Koli Lane, Colaba.

Also at 4 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of mpty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co
Bombay, 26th October, 1900.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I wil show you a recently discovered means (simple and certan) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It wil only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Coins House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London S.E. (Name this paper).

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Re. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.
Guide for the same, Re. 1.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembligns, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

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BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1900.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's
CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT.
CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. O. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and on the side, with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 270, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125 000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Nowera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 19th November 1900, for the SUPPLY of the following stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January 1901 :—

I.—Miscellaneous stores mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II.—Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III.—Stationary.
IV.—Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item III and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tenders for miscellaneous stores.
"Tenders for oils, &c."
"Tenders for stationery."
"Tenders for Clothing."

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.
Agent.

Agent's office, Dharwar, 17th October 1900.

READ THIS!

READ THIS !!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to

NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60 ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30 ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS :—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*I*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. I.*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*.*N.
6. M*R*L*L*E*.

CONDITIONS :

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit Bits." (other wise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 153, Dharrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60 ; five, Rs. 30 ; and four, Rs. 15 ; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,

ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

HUNTLY BLEND

A good wholesome Whisky

at a Moderate Price.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI-SHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES :
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Sires per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m, Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water, 0-33m., 0-21s. Low water, 6-23m., 6-13s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

FIRE AT MANDVIE.—About 8-30 last night, a fire broke out in a shop, in which was stored a quantity of fire-works at Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvie. These exploded and ignited an adjoining shop, belonging to a man, named Vanoo Appaya, a turban-maker, and his stock consisted of embroidered cloth, valued at Rs. 3,000. Fire-engines from Babula Tank, Byculla and Fort arrived promptly on the scene, but the flames had got a good hold and the shops and contents were destroyed. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

A SUCCESSFUL STUDENT.—Mr. Shapurjee Hormusjee Mody who has just obtained the highest degree in medicine is the son of Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Mody, the proprietor of the Apollo Hotel. He passed the Matriculation Examination from St. Xavier's School and subsequently joined the Grant Medical College, and in 1897 proceeded to London to complete his medical career. Within six months he became M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. and in 1899 was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was appointed Physician at the Great Eastern and the Temperance Hospitals of London.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DOCK LABOURER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Bhawoo Mahadoo, a dock-labourer, aged thirty years. The deceased resided at Coombuarwada. On the 15th instant he was, along with other labourers, engaged in removing corrugated iron sheets from the roof of a shed in the Victoria Dock. About 8 a.m. that day Bhawoo was standing on the middle of the roof, pulling out a sheet of corrugated iron, when he accident by lost his balance and fell through the roof on to the ground below. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that both his arms had been fractured. He was progressing well until Monday last, when tetanus set in and he died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus, following injuries accidentally received.

WARNING TO AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dasrath Mahadoo, a habitual offender, having a record of eight previous convictions, was charged by Constable Power, with stealing a cotton bag, containing a silver chain, of the value of Rs. 4 and one anna in cash, belonging to Sheik Mahomed Kutbudin. On Monday last, the complainant was standing at a goldsmith's shop, in Abdul Rahiman Street, when he felt a jerk at his pocket. He turned round and saw the accused running away with the bag. The police arrested the accused subsequently and recovered the bag. The thief pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted the previous convictions. The magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment including two months' solitary confinement, remarking that he would have committed him to the Sessions had it not been for the fact that complainant was not a resident of Bombay and intended to leave the station in a couple of days.

A FREE LIBRARY FOR BANDORA.—A correspondent writes :—"The proposal to establish a Free Library in Bandora, mentioned in your Thana News, has fallen to the ground. There were two offers, the first from Mr. Damodhardas Goverdhandas, J. P., to commemorate the name of the late Mr. J. U. Yajnik, and the other from Dr. De Monte to perpetuate the memory of his father, once the popular president of the local Municipality. R. B. Anandrao Talcherkar, the chairman of the Bandora Municipal School Board, pressed hard on the Municipality to accept the gift, urging that as an adjunct to municipal schools, he would see that its maintenance cost nothing in establishment charges, beyond a small annual grant for supplying the reading table not exceeding the subsidies given by poorer municipalities in the Thana District to private libraries and museums. He pointed out that the nucleus of a model village library could be formed with the amount offered. Both offers were rejected on the score of inadequacy. At the same general meeting of the Municipality proposals for subscribing to the "Indian Art Journal" and to copies of a paper on malarial fever were thrown out for want of funds

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	4	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	2	21
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	12
Total	17	10	109
Total plague deaths to date,	80,225	66,375	
Same date last year ...	31	13	100

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 22nd to 23rd instant :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bhavani	5	4
Shanvar	5	7
Budhwar	6	6
Ganesh	6	2
Nana	1	1
Ras C.	1	1
Shukurwar	5	6
Kasba	9	7
Mangalwar	2	3
Somwar	1	1
Raviwar	9	8
Sadashiv	3	3
Ghorpade	1	1
Ganj	15	8
Vetal	7	5
Bhamburda	2	2
	77	68

Total mortality 69.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE conditions of Events Nos. 11 and 12 Ladies Nomination will be as under, and entries will be received by the undersigned up to 7 p.m., on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Ponies not possessing either racing or polo certificates must be presented for measurement at the Gymkhana on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.

HEUGH S. SYMONS,
T. L. ROBERTS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE WHISTLING COON STAKES (LADIES' NOMINATION).

The judges will have a list of simple, well-known tunes duly numbered and gentlemen will draw a number to see which tune is to be allotted to them. They will then ride a given course to where ladies are standing, dismount and hold pony while they whistle their tune to nominatrix, who will guess tune and write the name down on a piece of paper and sign her name. Gentlemen to mount and return over the same course, carrying paper which must be handed in to judges. First gentleman past the post with correct tune to win.

THE "SHARKS" RACE.

Competitors all start together and ride a given course carrying a small fishing rod with line and hook attached (with which they will be provided) to where syces are standing. Dismount and run to ladies—hand rod to nominatrix who will proceed to catch shark and having done so will hand rod back. Gentlemen will then return to ponies, mount and ride home.

Ladies must stand on chairs.

Any gentleman dropping fish on his way home must catch it again without dismounting.

The fishing rod must not be held above the red band.

PROFESSOR RICHARD.

Professor Richard begs to inform the suffering public that his numerous private registered patients require all his time for professional scientific service, therefore for a time he cannot see his way clear to accept under his scientific cure third class fee patients. A 13-page interesting pamphlet will be given free on application or sent free by post.

First personal enquiring consultation free of charge. Hours 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Ash Lane, near Currency Bank, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon an adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

DELISLE ROAD LEVEL CROSSING.

The Corporation approved of a notice issued by the Commissioner intimating that portion of De Lisle Road required by the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the construction of a foot-bridge at the present level crossing would be closed.

THE RIPON ROAD TRAMWAY.

On the motion of Mr. Kavasji E. Dadachanji the Municipal Commissioner was requested to inform the Corporation why the tram-rails at Ripon Road had been laid without providing a carriage roadway of not less than 12 feet on each side of the tramway.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Rao Bahadur Dhackji Cassinath in accordance with notice moved that the board of management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be requested to inform the Corporation whether Mr. George Lees, Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling Master, lately brought out from England, has consented to disclose the secrets relating to the mixing of enamels and their chemical compositions, which are absolutely necessary in conducting the classes, and also whether he is qualified to conduct the sheet-metal working classes. He observed that Mr. Lees was brought out from England about twenty months ago on a salary of Rs. 400 a month and a sum of Rs. 700 was sent to him in advance to purchase in England certain chemicals which could not be obtained in Bombay. But on his arrival he declined to give practical instruction stating that such would mean disclosing his secrets. He (the speaker) drew attention to this matter about seven or eight months ago and the Corporation were then assured that there was some misunderstanding on the subject which would soon be settled. But he was informed that nothing had as yet been done and Mr. Lees insisted upon giving the theoretical instruction only. He had already drawn Rs. 8,000 by way of salary and that sum was as good as wasted.

Mr. Khote seconded the motion.

Mr. Wacha said the board of the Technical Institute would be in a position to dispel many of the misstatements and misapprehensions of Mr. Dnackji. The Rs. 8,000 had gone for equipping this particular branch of the Institute and it had not been wasted. Mr. Lees had been the victim of a little official injustice. There had been a long correspondence on the subject and a perusal of it convinced him that Mr. Lees was done a great injustice by the Principal of the College ; that almost all the materials he wanted were not given to him and that obstacles were placed in his way. Mr. Lees was dismissed but on his application his case was re-opened. It was considered by Mr. Hughes, Mr. Barnet and others, and it was found that a great injustice had been done. He was therefore reinstated. He (Mr. Wacha) thought that when the committee of the Institute reported in reply to the resolution it would be found that Mr. Lees had been much maligned by the statements made in regard to the matter. He was bound to say this in justice to Mr. Lees and to the committee of the Institute, who throughout trying circumstances had tried to do their best. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was adopted.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

It was agreed on the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia "that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to a five-storeyed house at No. 5, Nisam Street, which is in a very rickety condition and he be requested to inform the Corporation if there is danger of its collapsing immediately and injuring the inmates and the neighbouring houses."

FREE WATER FOR THE MINT.

Mr. Wadia moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if the Mint compound tank is still being supplied with water free of charge.

The Commissioner explained that the grant of one million gallons free of cost was in the nature of a compromise with Government, in consequence of the Corporation having taken a drain through the Mint compound by which it was believed the tank had been injured.

The motion was adopted.

THE ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed the adoption of the draft address to be presented to the Viceroy on his visit to Bombay. He said it was the general wish of the Corporation and the public that the address should be presented in a public place, if possible in the Town Hall.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula in seconding the motion said that according to the programme of the Viceroy's movements it was arranged that the address would be received by his Excellency at 11 o'clock, on the 8th November, at Government House. Knowing the feeling of the people of the city he thought it would be well if in forwarding the address the President would bring to the notice of his Excellency that if possible it was highly desirable that the address should be presented in the Town Hall.

Mr. Wadia said that no mention had been made in the address to the debated question of the Epidemic Diseases Act and the hardships which it placed on the people. In regard to the tramway question they did not know what the committee who had been considering that matter had done, and they saw from the newspapers that the Tramway Company had withdrawn its offer of electric traction. While the question was thus open he thought there should be no reference to it in the address. He therefore moved as an amendment that the paragraph referring to the tramway question be deleted.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad : It does not commit us to anything and may serve a useful purpose.

Mr. Wadia : That is a question of opinion. It may create all the mischief in the world if we get the power.

Mr. Manmohandas seconded the amendment.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar said that without disclosing any secrets of the Committee he might say that they unanimously favoured the purchase of the tramways, but the difficulty was about the money. The matter would be before the Corporation in a very short time and in the meantime nothing would be lost by referring to the matter in the address to the Viceroy.

Mr. Setalvad said the paragraph did not commit the Corporation to any particular policy in regard to the tramways. It only stated that if they ever thought of buying them they would be hampered by certain financial conditions. In regard to the Epidemic Diseases Act did Mr. Wadia want the repeal of that Act ? ("Certainly.") With plague so prevalent it would be absurd to look for that ; all they could ask for was a sympathetic working of the Act and measures had been recommended which would do away with the hardships complained of. On this occasion the Corporation found themselves in perfect accord with public opinion in regard to the Viceroy's administration and they all earnestly hoped that the interest of India would not be subordinated to party purposes, but that the Viceroy's term would be allowed to run to its full length.

Mr. Khote, Mr. Unvalla and Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail also spoke, the latter observing that the Epidemic Diseases Act was dying a natural death, for measures had been passed in regard to that abominable Act.

Mr. McDonald said that as he was instrumental in causing some little trouble in the revision of the last address, he would not now say much but this address struck him as being one of the most Johnsonese productions he had ever seen or heard of in this country ; and if he might be allowed to say so it appeared somewhat fulsome. It might have been put in much plainer language and would have been then quite as strong and as effective. There were one or two matters he did not quite understand. In one place the address stated, "We may be permitted to add that deep was the gratitude felt throughout the country on finding that the honour of their women was safe in your Lordship's hands, etc." He would like to know what connection that had with what went before or followed it in the address. It was hardly fair to infer that the honour of the women of India was not as carefully looked after by his predecessors as it had been by Lord Curzon. To what did this clause refer ?

Mr. Wacha pointed out that the Epidemic Diseases Act applied to the whole of India and although there was some hardship in its application in Bombay they could not appeal to his Excellency for the repeal of the Act. In reference to the tramways question the Corporation's borrowing powers were coming to an end and the suggestion had been made to induce a promise from the Government of India that at the proper time some help might be forthcoming from the Government on this matter.

Sir Bhalchandra said he expected that the address would have been unanimously approved, but as Lord Curzon said India is a land of surprises. In regard to the objections to the language of the address that was a matter of opinion. The committee unanimously approved of the language with very few corrections. He thought it was couched in very excellent and eloquent terms which were justified by the occasion. The reference to justice was a veiled reference to the Burma case and without throwing the slightest reflection on previous Viceroys, it showed that the present Viceroy desired that justice should be done to every class in the land. Regarding the tramway question they should not miss this golden opportunity of bringing the matter of their borrowing powers before the notice of the Viceroy.

The amendment found only two supporters and the draft address was approved, two members alone dissenting.

THE VEHAR WATER MAIN.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the interim report of the committee appointed to consider questions of water-supply was adopted and the work of replacing the 38in. Vehar Main was sanctioned.

BOMBAY CIVIL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution reviewing the annual reports of the Administration and Progress Report on the Civil Medical institutions in the City of Bombay for the year 1899 reads as follows :—

The increase at the large Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, since plague first appeared in the City, in the number of patients suffering from phthisis and in the deaths therefrom is remarkable. The following are the figures for four years :—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number of patients suffering from phthisis	212	405	530	607
Number of deaths from phthisis	94	242	304	337

It is observed that the Municipal Statistics of death registrations show similarly a large and steady increase in the deaths from phthisis and other pulmonary diseases: but whereas the Municipal Health Officer attributes the increase to plague in some of its forms, the Surgeon General is of opinion that this explanation is inapplicable to the hospital cases, and has arrived at the conclusion that there has been actually a great rise in the mortality from phthisis in Bombay City during recent years.

The Surgeon-General draws attention to the fact that large numbers of persons in the last stage of destitution are admitted to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and also mentions in connection with this Hospital that unsuitable vehicles are used for the conveyance thereto of serious accident cases. The attention of the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, should be drawn to his remarks and suggestions.

It is satisfactory to find that there was a general decrease, in the year under review, at the principal hospitals in the average cost of diets.

BOMBAY COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club was held at the Club premises on the Hindu New Year's Day to consider the proposal to start a series of lectures calculated to promote the creation of healthy public opinion on subjects relating to the social and industrial questions of the day.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy was voted to the chair and in his speech he said that the idea of a lecture-series was not new. Four years ago he came to the conclusion that the desired changes in the social customs of the day would be more easily effected, if they enlisted the active co-operation of the natural leaders of society, including the heads of castes and spiritual preceptors and by confining themselves to preaching a gospel of return to the good old ways of our own land and not to bring about any radical revolution. The people from generation to generation had been in the habit of following, almost blindly, their natural leaders and spiritual preceptors, and he did not know why it should be difficult to secure their co-operation, if their programme enabled them to stick to their own ancient Shastras and systems of philosophy. It seemed advisable to have a separation of duties. The Brahmins are by birth and education fitted better to govern, correct and restrain the moral drawbacks of the lower strata of society, and working upon this hypothesis he had during the last three years held conferences of Acharyas, Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas. These conferences have been productive of positive and substantial good and he was convinced they would make no headway unless they took their stand on the Shastras.

A committee was then appointed to arrange the details of the movement. The lectures are to be open to the public in the hall, which Mr. Tribhovandas has kindly placed at the disposal of the committee.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

ON Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses gave a treat to the children of the David Sassoon Reformatory, which was built forty years ago at the expense of Mr. Moses' grandfather, and in the success of which he has taken a warm personal interest. There are at present 212 boys on the rolls of the institution, 80 of whom are taught the use of machinery, 20 embroidery, and 13 carpentry, while the rest are taught the work of shoemakers, tailors, etc., besides reading and writing. At the commencement of the proceedings, the boys went through some sports under the supervision of Mr. J. Thomas, the superintendent, and Mr. Baba Luxmon, the secretary; and afterwards gave recitations in Gujrathi and Marathi. Among those present were a dozen boys, who formerly belonged to the institution, but who were now usefully employed, and were earning an honest livelihood from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 a month. The chairman, Mr. Moses, in addressing the meeting, referred to the interest which Lord Northcote took in the institution. When his Excellency visited the institution at the beginning of the year, he had expressed his satisfaction at its work, and had offered every year a silver medal and two bronze medals for competition among the boys, thus encouraging them in their work, for which they were thankful to his Excellency. The monies coming into the hands of boys, either as prizes or otherwise, were deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank in their names and were made over to them when they left the reformatory thus enabling them to make a good start in the world. Sweet-meats were afterwards distributed to the boys, who enthusiastically cheered Mr. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, who was present.

ASSAULTING A PARSEE DOCTOR.

AT Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate further investigated the case in which Dr. Nadar shah Hormusji Eduljl Sukhia charged Vali Mahomed Hassan Japanvalla, Fateh Mahomed Tarmahomed and Gunny alias Abdool Gunny Abdoola Chaevalla, with instigating Haji Abdoola to cause grievous hurt to complainant and with aiding and abetting in the commission of the offence. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister, prosecuted. Mr. Starling, barrister, appeared for the first accused ; Mr. Sealy, pleader, for the second and Mr. Velinker, pleader, for the third accused.

The first accused tendered a written statement wherein he said his father died in July, 1897, and certain parties had instigated his brother Usman Hassan to claim on the estate and accused had deposited in banks, as his two younger brothers' shares, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 35,000 in Government Promissory Notes. Usman's legal and other expenses were defrayed by Dr. Sukhia. It was not true that he instigated Haji Abdula to assault Sukhia, and when he was assaulted, he (accused) was with his solicitors from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m., and from there he went home remaining there until 10-30 p.m. The second accused denied having known anything about the case and the third accused also denied the charge.

The magistrate framed charges against the accused and the witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examined and the case adjourned.

ALLEGED HEARTLESS MURDER.

NATHIBAI, aged twenty years, a woman of low character, died at the J. J. Hospital last evening from the effects of burns, which she had received by being branded by Mansookhlal Shivram and two women, named Dewalibai and Jeevibai. She was found lying on a road in a dying condition and was removed to the Hospital. She had been branded with heated iron all over the body. Deceased lived in a house of ill-fame kept by Dewalibai, at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and on Monday night Mansookhlal quarrelled with deceased. About midnight, the house keeper, with the assistance of Mansookhlal and another woman, named Jeevibai, branded deceased with heated iron all over her body. They then conveyed her in an unconscious state to Dana Bunder and left her there to die. Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, opened an inquiry last evening, and after the body had been identified, the inquiry was adjourned. The three accused have been remanded to jail.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

YESTERDAY Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided on the Appellate Side of the High Court to dispose of urgent business during the vacation.

A DUTIFUL SON-IN-LAW.

IMPERATRIX VS. VALBHA KIBLA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Surat, who, in September last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murder in that he, about midnight on the 9th July last, with intent to cause the death of his mother-in-law, Namli, wife of Dutia Varsa, dropped or dashed a heavy stone on her head as she lay asleep, breaking the bones of her face and skull, and thereby causing instantaneous death. The deceased and her husband were "bhodras" living in the village of Golan, and had two children, one Nathli, a young woman of about 16, and a boy named Ratna, aged about 10 years. About a year ago the accused was married to Nathli. The marriage proved an unhappy one. Nathli declared that the accused beat her. Accused declared that she was always running away from his house, and virtually admitted that she was unfaithful to him. On the 9th July last, Nathli had been living about two months at her parent's house. On the night of the 9th July, the deceased's husband and son went to the police patel of their village and told that the boy had been awaken by the stone falling and grazing his face as he lay asleep by his mother's side ; that he had recognised the accused and called out "father, Valbho has killed mother ;" and that accused had then stabbed him on the head with a sickle he was carrying. The deceased's husband had then got up and gone out at the door, where accused gave him four cuts with the sickle on the head, one on the arm, and one on the neck, and accused then ran away. The father and son then saw that the deceased was dead and bleeding profusely from a contused wound above her eye-brow. The handle of the sickle was found in the varandah in which the occurrence took place. Accused, who had been absent from his village from the time of the murder, was arrested there by the patel on his return, and during the police investigation, he pointed out the blade of the sickle, which was hidden under the trunk of a date-tree. Accused made a full confession to the second class magistrate of Valod two days after his arrest, saying that he had committed the murder, because the deceased would not let his wife live with him. Five days later he made another confession, adding that he suspected his wife was unfaithful to him, and that deceased abetted her. Accused afterwards retracted the confessions, saying he made them in consequence of threats and torture on the part of the police. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty, and the Sessions Judge concurred with the verdict. He was of opinion that this was not a case for capital punishment. Accused had some reason to believe that his wife was unfaithful to him, and that his parents were abetting her. The judge believed that the accused's suspicions were not entirely unfounded ; and this was a circumstance, which greatly extenuated his guilt. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

A PARRICIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RUNCHOR GALAB.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in September last, convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to transportation for ten years.

The accused had been committed to the Sessions on a charge of murder. The case for the Crown was this. On the night of the 21st February 1899, the deceased Galab Dajee was lying on a cot in the court yard of his house. His brother Rama was lighting his pipe, and his son Poonja was warming himself at the fire ; while another son, the accused, had just finished his supper and was having a few puffs of smoke from his uncle Rama's pipe preparatory to going to his field, when the deceased remonstrated with him for selling the chillies instead of selling them to the village money-lender in satisfaction of his debt. The accused under provocation of abuse, seized his billhook and struck his father on the right temple, cutting open the cheek and severing a portion of the ear. The father died almost instantaneously, while the accused, aghast at what he had done, ran away and succeeded for nearly eight months in eluding the police when he gave himself up before the District Magistrate on the 22nd November, making a detailed confession. That the accused caused his fathers' death with the billhook, the Sessions Judge said, was admitted by the accused himself, and was further proved by other evidence. Upon the evidence, and after consulting the assessors, the Sessions Judge was of opinion that the accused's offence fell short of amounting to an offence of murder. He found that the accused acted under grave and sudden provocation, depriving him of the power of self-control, and that his act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He was sentenced to transportation for ten years.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the petition.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Multan.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease. Cotton crop prospects 13 annas. Rapeseed, larger area sown this year. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi—Mornings cold and dewy. Rapeseed, large area sown this year. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Berar—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Cawnpur—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar—Bright, no sing of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti—Seasonable. Cotton crop estimate over twenty annas.

Khamgam—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Crop prospects generally good. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Drought still continues. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought ; pods bursting.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Cotton healthy. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Sowing of wheat and gram partly begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally to ensure good crop.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking general. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants could scarcely look better. Food-grains irretrievably ruined.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a very rapid rise at Madras, a brisk rise at Jeypore, Masulipatam and Negapatam, a brisk fall at Belgaum and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest and nearly uniform in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Belgaum, Bellary, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddapah and Negapatam and highest in Rajputana and at Neemuch and Jhansi. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Sholapur and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess at Karachi and Belgaum and 5° to 10° in defect at Madras, Masulipatam and Bellary. The minimum is 7° in excess at Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Karachi and Ahmedabad and the lowest 58° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, Ceylon, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Heavy rain has fallen at Masulipatam (2·72"), about a quarter of an inch at Madras and Bellary and very light showers at Secunderabad.

The storm noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared and low pressure area is shown by the abnormal chart to exist on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Colombo and inland to Bellary and Bangalore, where the

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DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in Indian of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSSDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£98 7-8—1-4	
3 per cent Rentes	£100	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£100 1-2	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 7-8	do
Bar Silver in London	30 3-16 plus 1-16	
Do New York	65 1-8	unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·10 1-2	do
Do. New York	4·83 3-4	do
Discount, Bank of England 4 per cent.		do
Do Short London Bills, 3 5-8 per cent.		do
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent.		do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000.

LINSEED, sellers, Dunkirk,
April-May ..... 58s. 6d.—3d.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 25,00,000—

Rs. 18,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 80,000 do. Bombay.
" 5,80,000 do. Madras.
" 25,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d. minimum.

Tenders at the above rate received 7 per cent.
Average rate of allotment 15·91.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 3 33-32d.
Tenderers at the above rate received in full.
Average rate of allotment 15-97.
Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, including last public sale, Rs. 25,60,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market is quiet and Bank's selling rates down 1-32nd both for Telegraphic and Demand, the rate for Credits remaing at 1s. 4 5-32d., at which bills have been placed up to the middle of December, and from then to end of March at 1s. 4 3-16d. Bank Demand, on the other hand, was given at 1s. 3 15-16d. all November, 1s. 3 31-32d. all December, with 1s. 4d. named in the morning for all January.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8
" Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
do. Francs	1·69 1-2
Shanghai 30 day's sight	Rs. 208 1-2
Hongkong do	" 153 1-2
Japan do	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 97-10 for the coming Settlement and 1-16th lower for next month and declined to Rs. 97-7, and Rs. 97-6 respectively, owing to weaker advices from Calcutta, but towards the close rate recovered 1s. 16d. from the lowest point touched, to Rs. 97 1-2 and Rs. 97.7. Ready paper is 1-16th higher.

The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is down 60 lakhs, that of the Bank of Bombay being 10 lakhs up.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with few changes in prices.

Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.... Rs. 1,807 1-2 xd.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

	Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...Dec.	1,48,748
" " " Branches...Inc.	1,36,344
Other " ... ... "	15,82,542
Government Securities ... ... "	4,90,780
Other authorised " ... ...Dec.	1,30,043
Loans ... ... "	9,78,434
Bills discounted and purchased ...Inc.	10,61,054
Balances with other Banks ... ... "	95,141
Cash ... ... "	9,91,129

FREIGHTS.—The Wennington Hall is reported taken up by speculators for two picked ports, Jan.-Feb. at 18s. It is reported that during the Diwali holidays speculators did between 8,000 and 10,000 tons at 17s. 6d. for November, rising up to May to 20s. It has leaked out that a boat was taken some time back for Marseilles only at 16s. for December loading.

COALS.—We hear of nothing done.

WHEAT.—The market is quieter and and Rs. 4·8 is quoted for White Delhi, April-May.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 11-9.

RAPESEED.—Market firm at Rs. 8-8 for Brown Cownpore.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 39.

POPPYSEED is firm at Rs. 9-2.

GINGELLYSEED.—The marked is firm with a good enquiry for ready stuff.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 5 10-32d.—1-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April.-May	July-Aug.
5·4	4·62	4·55	4·51	4·48
—3-64	—3-64	—2-64	—2-64	—1-64

In New York—	Bales.
Receipts at the Ports.	50,000
Do. do last year	46,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do Continent	17,000
Mid.-Uplands	g 7-16 unchg'd.
Futures, month of January	8·22—15
Do. do. April	9·80—14

During the Diwali holidays little or nothing was done. Owing to lower advices from Liverpool and the heavy slump, 44 points in America, our market is weaker, though the drop here is by no means in proportion to the above.

Exporters are for the present out of the market, the Mills taking some 800 bales.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, read	180
Do. F. G.	170
Do. do	177
Broach Fine ready	200
Do. Good,	190
Do. do. March 1901	216

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

Dhollera	112 bales.
Comptas and Dharwars	107 "
Bengals	65 "
	284 "

Summary of Daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat	7,938 cwts.
Linseed	738 "
Rapeseed	1,104 "
Gingellyseed	3,236 "
Poppyseed	618 "
Groundnuts	14 "
Castorseed	4,832 "
Rice	44,946 "
Myrabollams	161 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th October, as compared with the statement of 13th October:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 13. Rs.	Oct. 20. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Rezerve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,52,379	53,03,631
Do. do. at Branches	19,02,852	20,39,196
Other Deposits	5,07,84,705	323,67,347
Post Bills	5,643	7,033
Credits undrawn	17,04,891	14,75,479
Rs..	768,53,470	781,92,586
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	75,58,945	79,68,425
Other authorised Securities	28,64,016	27,34,073
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	65,21,717	64,12,124
Loans do. do. do.	2,47,46,532	237 68,098
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,90,22,461	110,84,515
Dead Stock	3,98,904	3,98,904
Stamps and Stationery	18,778	18,760
Balances with other Banks	2,78,695	3,73,836
Cash	244,43,722	251,34,851
Rs..	768,53,470	781,92,583

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th October 1900, on 5436 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,600	4,000	...	7,600
Or per mile of Railway	66	74	...	140
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	33,079	44,683	...	77,762
Total for 9 weeks ...	36,679	48,683	...	85,362
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,673	7,570	...	11,242
Per mile of Ry. do.	68	139	...	207
Total to corresponding date do. ...	32,619	31,322	...	63,940
Decrease for the week ... Rs.				3,642
Increase to date ... "				21,422

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LEVER—October 21, at Bellary, the wife of J T Lever, Treasury Deputy Collector, of a son.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—October 19, at Ghazipur, Johnson Greene, third son of the late Mr J Davidson, of Alfred Park, Allahabad, aged 22 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1900.

THE voice of the Little Englander is no longer heard in the land. On every hand we hear re-echoed Mr. Chamberlain's battle-cry—his message to the nation on the eve of the elections:—"Patriotism before Politics. May the union between the Colonies and the Motherland, now cemented by their blood, be for ever maintained!" And this is the text of the discourse, which Reuter tells us, this morning, the right hon. gentleman has delivered in the Fishmongers' Hall. The Little Englander has been made to walk the plank by his late mess-mates and even the Liberal Council will have nothing further to do with him. Making the most of his opportunities Mr. Chamberlain addressed a strong appeal to the imperialistic aspirations of the Nation in unity with the Colonies. The new Imperialism meant, Mr. Chamberlain told his hearers, that all our colonies were entitled to the same rights as England. "Hands across the Sea" is to be much more than an empty poetical expression. That the burdens, duties and responsibilities of Empire had already come home to the people of England before the Dissolution was manifested by the results of the Elections, and speeches of the character of Mr. Chamberlain's will serve to prepare the people for the strong colonial policy of the new Ministry, coupled perhaps with some apparent indifference to domestic legislation. Mr. Roylance Kent, in his "New Political Era," before the Elections, warned his readers that in England, Imperialism was the problem that over-shadowed every other, though he found the thing suggested by the term not easy of definition—rather a sentiment, elusive and impalpable, than a reasoned conclusion or a dogma. But it was sufficiently potent to carry what has been known as the Unionist party back to St. Stephen's and to demonstrate to the other side that it had failed to keep pace with the time. Mr. Chamberlain's aim is to make imperialism very much more than a sentiment, if it has not already become so. It was only at the last moment that the Liberal-Imperialist sprang into being. That was in answer to the call of Lord Rosebery, who in a letter to the Midlothian Liberal Association proclaimed that an essential part of his creed was the maintenance of our free, unaggressive, tolerant empire abroad. Mr. Asquith followed suit with the declaration that all were proud of the British Empire and on that point there was no difference between one party in the State and the other. The only parallel to be found however is in the speech of Mr. Chamberlain of this morning, and that of Lord Kimberley a month ago, when the latter observed that the true Imperialist feeling is the feeling that is prompted by the splendid example which the Colonists have shown during the war.

"Never prophecy unless you know" is as sound advice to-day as it was when the American sage first uttered it. But does not the utterance of the Colonial Secretary foreshadow an early revival of activity in the direction of Imperial Federation? Whichever party returned to power it would have been found necessary to cement the union between the Mother-Country and the Colonies. It was only when they realised that the Empire and Imperial policy constituted the one and only plank in the Unionist platform that the Liberals recognised its importance. But there it was in every Unionist address and manifesto—an appeal to patriotism rather than party. The question of the election, said Mr. Balfour, is a question of imperial policy, a question which overshadows all others. Empire rang out through all Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, but his most ardent supporter will find it difficult to gather what he means to do to carry the principle into effect. All our colonies are entitled to the same rights as Great Britain, he said on Wednesday evening. And perhaps he enumerated them. If so he went further than he did in any of his electioneering speeches in which Imperialism remained "a sentiment, elusive and impalpable." At Warwick he promised that where the honour and interest of the Empire and the British subjects were concerned, the Unionist Government would protect them, and to have taken any other line than the Government did with regard to South Africa would have been the death of the Empire. How, he asked, did we hold the Empire together? "By love and confidence," was his reply. Confidence in our ability and willingness to protect British subjects throughout the world. What his party wanted was to bring about a close and true union of the Empire—that union which was necessary for our security and our existence. On the Colonies hung the destinies of the British race throughout the world. We were united now. The question was, were we to continue to be united, a powerful federation, able—come the four quarters of the world in arms—to resist them? Upon that depended the future, not only of England, but of all the countries over which at present our flag flies. Indeed it was solely on behalf of the Colonies he wished his party to win, that the hopes of the Colonies might not be disappointed.

But we look in vain for any utterance of Mr. Chamberlain or of his colleagues which will give us any inkling as to the manner in which it is proposed to give the Colonies the same rights as Great Britain, or the part which India is expected to play in this great concert. Mr. Chamberlain does appear casually to have referred to India. But India is not a colony, and it was not for the Colonial Secretary to discuss our aims or our aspirations. In any scheme, however, which is to enable Great Britain to stand "in splendid isolation, surrounded only and strengthened by sister nations in our colonies"—a sentence by the way, which savours very strongly of telegraphic vagary—India must be prominent. South African experiences have told the Government that also, among other lessons. As to where in any scheme of Imperial Federation India would appear, the only statement which has been made so far is that India need not be worse governed by a Federal Council than by the House of Commons. Fortunately however there is no immediate occasion for anxiety. No definite scheme has yet been put forward. When it is there will be ample time for representations and no doubt there will be very many of them. But not without the cordial co-operation of India would it be possible to bind the Empire together and make it practically impregnable against any foreign combination. Even if Mr. Chamberlain's speech be not intended as a "ballon d'essai" and a scheme of Imperial Federation be not ready for the legislative anvil, it is inevitable that some comprehensive measure to maintain the union "now cemented by their blood" must soon be introduced. Rivets are wanted as well as cement. The bonds of sympathy and affection have been drawn together more strongly by the experiences of the past year than even they were before, and we must be careful that we do not let them slip asunder. In regard to our American Colonies we saw our duty but we did it not. Sir George Trevelyan in his recent work on the American Revolution, reminds us that there was no lack of insight on the part of the rulers of Britain as to the consequences which were likely to follow the action of the King in his dealing with the American colonies. They saw clearly enough what ought to be done. But they had not the moral stamina to insist that what ought to be done should be done. The Government of to-day is determined that an experience such as that of the American colonies shall not be repeated, that the French prediction as to the future of Federated Australia shall never be fulfilled. Government has affirmed the principle that something must be done. For the revelation of what that something may be we must await with patience but we may do so without apprehension. Those who have taken any interest in Imperial Federation will remember the advice of the Duke of Argyll who when Marquis of Lorne, wrote on that subject for the Imperial Parliament Series—"Go slow"! "Draw tighter the bonds between ourselves and the Colonies" was a party cry twenty years ago and demonstrating that it should be a national not a party aim, Lord Lorne in offering the terse counsel we have quoted, urged that if the proposal were to be successful it must not be a tightening of bonds as men would draw tight a slack rein to curb a restive horse. It must rather be the hauling on our own ropes to brace the yards which bear our own sails, that they may be squared to catch the colonial breezes.

AN interesting glimpse of technical education is afforded by the Report of the Land Records and Agricultural Department of Bengal which contains an account of the progress that has been made in the scientific rearing of silk worms under the direction of the Silk Committee. Very successful work has been done and the number of rearers who received scientific instruction in the industry shows a satisfactory increase. The operations of the committee were confined to the districts of Malda, Birbhum and Murshidabad where the rearers are taught either by the Superintendent, Babu A. K. Ghose, or by overseers and sub-overseers. Three scholarships are maintained at the Rampur Boalia Industrial School in the Rajshahi District and the teaching has lately been extended to the Baralpur "joars" of that district. Besides those under direct tuition, the number of rearers who kept microscopically selected seed and followed Pasteur's system under the supervision of the superintendent and his overseers was much larger than in the previous year. The weight of cocoons raised by rearers who had the benefit of this supervision was 1,561 maunds or 78,000 kahans, to produce which 912 kahans of selected seeds were used. The success of the sericulture is shown by the fact that the average return per kahan of selected seed was 85 kahans of cocoons, this being more than was obtained by previous experiments and considerably more than the average of 50 to 60 kahans which was usual before the Silk Committee began their operations. The scientifically raised cocoons brought from Rs. 30 to Rs. 44 per maund, the highest prices in the district. Fumigation of the rearing-houses by sulphur was more extensively practised and where it was adopted there was scarcely any outbreak of "muscardine." The committee bought thirty microscopes from Europe during the year and sold sixteen to Malda rearers on the instalment system. The total value of appliances sold to raisers amounted to Rs. 2,182 and some of those who own microscopes have already discovered that a profitable business can be conducted by the purchase and resale of microscopically selected seed. Nine seed nurseries were started during the year under the direction of the superintendent. The operations of the Silk Committee have been financially as well as scientifically successful, for while the first year showed a deficit of Rs. 782 the present report exhibits a balance on the right side of Rs. 1,049. The year's receipts were Rs. 9,718 and the expenditure Rs. 8,669. Very excellent work in sericulture has been done by the Rajshahi Diamond Jubilee Industrial School, where there were fifty-four students of silk processes. Forty-seven joined the rearing department, the others turning their attention to silk dyeing and weaving. The school distinctly fulfils the purpose of extending the technical knowledge of sericulture, for the villagers are glad to obtain the help of the students in scientific seed-selection and in the rearing centres of Rajshahi they were able to stop a serious outbreak of muscardine. Students from the school have also demonstrated the value of their training at several industrial exhibitions The school buildings have during the year been increased by the addition of quarters for the head-master and a boarding-house for students and plans for a school-house and work-shops have been sanctioned. A special seed-house has been erected through funds supplied by the Government of India who placed Rs. 2,000 at the disposal of the Bengal Government for some suitable work of agricultural improvement.

THE decline of conditions of food scarcity appears to have begun in August when the previous heavy importations of grain into the famine districts of the Presidency had their effect in a reduction of the monthly quantity received. In Gujerat the net imports for August were over 22 per cent. less than those of July. The decline was noticeable in all the districts with the exception of Surat, where there was a slight rise of five per cent. In the Deccan there was a fall of 32 per cent. compared with the July imports, and in the Karnatak the exports were greater than the imports by 15,000 maunds. Prices of staple food-grains also began to fall, except for a small rise in the price of jowari in the four northern districts of Gujerat and in Satara. Gujerat's net imports amounted to 7·19 lakhs of maunds of which 2·06 lakhs went to Ahmedabad, 1·83 to Kaira, seventy thousand maunds to the Panch Mahals, 1·03 lakhs to Broach and 1·57 to Surat. The few exports were confined within the limits of Gujerat and Kathiawar with the exception of Surat whence a small quantity of locally grown pulses were sent to Bombay and some Rangoon rice to Nandurbar and Navapur. The net imports in the Deccan for August were 6·88 lakhs of maunds distributed between Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara. Sholapur's quantum was 81 per cent. less than that of the previous month. The exports were only six per cent. of the total imports and were despatched mostly to places within the limits of the Deccan and to Bombay. During the thirteen months from August, 1899, covering the whole period of greatest severity of famine, the net imports of food-grains into Gujerat amounted to 105·19 lakhs of maunds and the Deccan 95·81. In the first case the amount was equivalent to less than seven months' food-supply, and in the Deccan it represented a supply for three months and three days, so that large as the imports were they were not sufficient to feed the population of the famine-stricken areas. They were but supplementary to the local stocks of food-grains and from the fact that Gujerat had to receive over half a year's additional supply and the Deccan only a three months' quantity it appears that in ordinary times the Deccan districts are better prepared by food-stuffs in stock for a failure of crops than are the districts of Gujerat. The Port of Bombay during August imported 24·58 lakhs of maunds of food-grains and exported 18·44. Ninety-five per cent. of the total brought into the port was received by sea and five per cent. only by rail. There is a striking difference between these figures and those of August last year when the receipts were 19·56 lakhs of maunds, and over half of the quantity was received by rail. The deficit in the rail imports this year is due to the great fall in the amount of wheat brought over the lines, this being only 17,000 maunds as against more than three lakhs in the same month last year. For the thirteen months, from August to August, the extent of the grain imports into Bombay were 401·94 lakhs of maunds and the exports totalled to 319·60 lakhs of maunds. More than five-sixths of the whole were importations by sea.

OCTOBER is usually an unhealthy season, and in view of the very high death-rate which has prevailed in Bombay City during the past nine months, it is very satisfactory to note that the public health is now good. The total deaths amount to 834, giving a death-rate of 50·55, a percentage which is only four points in advance of the death-rate in 1899. The most remarkable decline is in regard to lung diseases, which for the week under notice only claims 243 victims, or 50 per cent. less than it was six months ago. Plague is not worse than a year back; it continues worst in Mandvie, but there were four deaths in Middle Colaba. In all there are nine districts out of the 32 free from plague. Cholera carried off ten persons, but the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery remain rather high. Plague continues to spread in the mofussil. Surat and Ratnagiri districts were reinfected, and the epidemic increased in Belgaum and the Kolhapur Agency. There were 799 cases and 634 deaths in Poona district, the plague mortality being in excess of the figures for the previous week. In Poona Cantonment the inhabitants are resorting to inoculation, with the result that plague is much less prevalent in that quarter than during 1899. It is remarkable that among those persons who have sought immunity by inoculation not a single death has occurred, and indeed plague has only attacked one of these persons, and he has recovered. With such testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic it is to be hoped the bulk of the inhabitants of Poona will avail themselves of the protection which medical science has discovered.

THE assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General has been given to Bombay Act No. III of 1900—an act to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act of 1876.

THE terms of the Passport regulations issued by the Persian Government have been officially translated and were published by the Bombay Government yesterday.

THE Hon. Sir Henry Prinsep, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, visited the Bombay High Courts yesterday, and was shewn over the different division Courts by Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar, on the Appellate Side.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD acts as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, pending relief by Mr. J. McNeill.

MR. PETER BYRNE has been confirmed in the appointment of Coroner of Bombay.

MR. G. D. FRENCH, Assistant Collector, Khandesh district, has been appointed a first class Magistrate.

CAPT. R. H. PRICE, M.B., I.M.S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

MR. W. O. ALCOCK, Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for thirty days from the 22nd instant or subsequently.

LIEUT.-COL. C. F. WILLIS M.D., I.M.S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar has been appointed a second class Magistrate in the Satara district.

THE services of Lieut. C. E. Bateman-Champain, 5th Gurkhas, on famine duty, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

CAPTAIN F. M. WESTROPP, R.E., on return from furlough takes up the appointment of Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals District.

LIEUT.-COL. H. D. OLIVIER, R.E., A.M.I.C.E., has been appointed by Government, a member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, vice Mr. T. Blaney, C.I.E, resigned.

MR. W. C. HUGHES, C.I.E., Chairman, Bombay City Improvement Trust, has been allowed an extension of furlough from the 1st November to the 20th December.

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. GREANY, M.D., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Poona, has been allowed six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate from the 1st November or subsequently.

THE services of Captain E. A. Edgell, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India from the date of his relief from famine duty in Palanpur.

CAPTAIN C. H. LEWIS, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad in addition to his military duties, vice Lieut. S. M. Bruce transferred. Capt. Lewis has been also appointed a first class magistrate in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the purchase, from Messrs. Fowler and Company of Leeds of 10 miles of light tramway for use in Rest Camps.

It appears that the 92nd Gordon Highlanders did not appear in the list of regiments coming from South Africa as they are under orders to return to Umbala, their old station; there was no relief movement in their case. The regiment will be heartily welcomed back to this country.

THE plague reports for the week ending the 20th instant show 2,505 cases, as compared with 2,322 in the preceding week. There were 1,286 deaths in the Bombay District, 904 in Mysore State, 184 in Bengal, 72 in Bombay City, 44 in Calcutta, 12 in the Madras Presidency, and three suspicious cases in the Jullundur District of the Punjab. As regards Bengal, 65 deaths were reported in Gaya District and 78 in Patna District.

THE following appointments are made consequent on the furlough granted to Lieut.-Colonel Greany:—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson to act as Civil Surgeon, Poona, Major W. H. Burke to act as Surgeon Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Major R. J. Baker to act as Surgeon to the latter hospital in addition to his own duties, pending relief by Major Burke and Captain Ashton Street, on relief by Major W. H. Quicke to act as medical officer to the Political Agency, Kathiawar, and in charge of West Hospital, Rajkot.

THE Madras Infantry Polo Tournament finals were played at Bangalore on Monday evening between teams of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners and the Cheshire Regiment from Trimulghery, resulting in an easy and decisive win for the Sappers, who scored nine goals four subsidiaries to one goal scored by the Cheshires. The Hon'ble Colonel Robertson, in a brief speech, congratulated the Sappers on their victory against the Cheshires, who won last year.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 23 was 834, giving a death-rate of 50·55 per annum per thousand as against 46·82 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·56 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 93 died from fevers; 74, plague; 10, cholera; 3, leprosy; 122 phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 121, affections of the respiratory organs; 72, diarrhœa; 41, dysentery; 35, still-born; 84, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 420; Hindu low caste, 94; Musalman, 186; Parsee, 21; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 283 as against 227, the corresponding period of last year and 256 the average over the past five years.

A VERY conspicuous figure in the company of nearly a hundred convalescent Colonial troopers who took part in the war, and visited Windsor Castle recently was a tall, sturdy, grizzled man with snow-white hair and moustache, apparently close upon sixty years, who was the "right-hand number of the line." He wore the South African medal ribbon on his Khaki frock, as inquiry showed for the Zulu war, in which he took part with the Buffs (East Kent Regiment). That was as far back, it will be remembered, as 1879. Thomas Strong, for that is the man's name, served twenty-two years in the Army, and for sixteen afterwards drew a pension. When war broke out about a year ago, Strong left Hull, where he had been settled for years and stowed himself away in a troopship at Southampton. He was not found until the ship had got well out at sea, and then he was made to "work his passage" out to South Africa. His object was to rejoin his old regiment. This was, however, impossible, but the authorities eventually yielded to his importunities and he became a Cape Mounted Rifleman. He served all through the campaign, and is now well recovered of enteric fever, which laid him by the heels some time ago.

IT is no secret that a Committee was appointed some time ago to inquire into the nature of various smokeless propellants for use in existing guns and small arms, and also to report whether any modification is desirable in any of the existing designs of ordnance. A good deal of attention has been drawn to the Lee-Enfield rifle, and the most highly coloured and sensational reports have appeared in the Press, notably in the most widely circulated but less well informed section, alleging all kinds of shortcomings in the rifle and growing dissatisfaction on the part of the troops in South Africa with its performances. Not only were our field guns obsolete, but our rifle too was immeasurably inferior to the Boer weapon and also to those of the Continental Powers; and considerable capital has been made for electioneering purposes out of these allegations. It is not essential to be an ordnance expert to be able to understand that no rifle is perfect, or that every rifle is a compromise; and the Committee is believed to have recognised that on the whole the rifle is a good one. The barrel at least is equal to all, and superior to most foreign ones, though opinions are divided as to the action. Certain defects are pointed out for rectification, notably the sights, which are said not to be so accurate as they ought to be. The magazine attachment, too, is condemned, and may probably be superseded by some form of slip arrangement similar to that of the Mauser, which should greatly increase the rapidity of fire. But apart from these defects the committee has apparently not found sufficient grounds to condemn the rifle as a whole; while Lord Roberts has pointed out that so far from its being inferior to the Mauser, the Boers invariably use it in preference to the latter whenever they get the chance.

WRITING of China and Baron von Richthofen, who succeeds Count von Bulow as Foreign German Secretary and who was Under-Secretary in the same department, a writer in the "National Review says his great work is the economic encyclopædia of China, from the point of view of "welt-politik," is by far the most important of all books referring to the Far East. Exactly complementary to the immense scientific knowledge of Baron von Richthofen was the diplomatic experience of Herr von Brandt, who had but recently ceased to be German Minister at Peking after thirty years' work in the Far East. There he had been the strongest individuality of the Diplomatic corps since the death, to our irreparable loss, of Sir Harry Parkes, and had created a position of influence with the Chinese Government for Germany by mere personal ascendancy. Herr von Brandt was the able mentor of the Kaiser, as Baron von Richthofen was the inexhaustible work of reference. The former followed developments in the Far East from the outbreak of the war to the occupation of Kiao-chau by a running commentary in the shape of the series of periodical publications collected in his volume, "Ostasiatische Fragen," supplemented by the pregnant pamphlet, "Die Zukunft Ostasiens," and by the excellent little book of the Chinese sketches, "Aus dem Lande des Zoffes." The pages of Herr von Brandt show, as in a mirror, the gradual evolution up to the seizure of Kiao-chau of a direct German policy in China. The ex-German Minister at Peking believed at the outset, with Baron von Richthofen, that China was indestructible, and that even if the Mikado reigned upon the Dragon Throne, the Japanese Dynasty would be assimilated like the Manchu and the Mongol Emperors. Herr von Brandt shared also, and to the most extravagant degree, that ungovernable antipathy towards the Japanese, so characteristic of a former school of European diplomacy in the Far East, and of which, as we have been recently reminded, we have a representative in England in the person of Mr. Freeman Mitford.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent says that the Emperor is entirely under the domination of Tungfusiang.

Austria has notified her assent to the Anglo-German Agreement.

The Emperor William, speaking at Barmen, said the Agreement with the most powerful Teutonic State outside Germany would be a guarantee for common efforts in the open markets of the world in friendly rivalry without acrimony.

It is understood that the Foreign Ministers will prepare a basis of negotiation which they will present in the form of an ultimatum.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Lord Roberts reports that in the recent engagements Lieutenant Swanston, 6th Dragoons, and Lieutenant Finch, Scots Fusiliers, were killed and Lieutenant Paterson and Lieutenant Harris, Inniskilling Dragoons, and Lieutenant Hall of the Seaforths, were wounded.

General Buller has sailed from Capetown and had a most enthusiastic send-off.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NEW IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech made at the Fishmongers' Hall, last night, made a strong appeal to the imperialistic aspirations of the Nation in unity with the Colonies.

They do not, he said, imply that we are hostile to other Nations. We desire their friendship and hope they will reciprocate our friendliness. If they decline we shall be left in splendid isolation surrounded and strengthened by Sister Nations in our Colonies.

He denied that England showed signs of decadence and referred to the splendid Army we sent to South Africa.

He referred especially to the offers of assistance made by the great feudatory Princes of India which we were obliged to decline.

The New Imperialism, he said, meant that all our Colonies were entitled to the same rights as Great Britain.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUESTION.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

A semi-official note published in Paris says that the statement made by the "Cologne Gazette" on the 21st instant is not correct, and that the object of the present negotiations is to obtain the abolition of compensation taxes by Great Britain and other sugar-importing countries in exchange for the suppression of bounties in France, Germany and Austria.

A SWEEPING ASSERTION.

Flora Steel, speaking in a lecture at the National Union of Women Workers at Brighton, declared that apart from the missionaries little or no charitable work was done by English women in India, who were mainly responsible for almost every serious trouble which we had.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire :—

Berrill	1
Codoman	2
Good Luck	3

THE MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 20th instant, arrived here at 3 a. m., to-day.

SUEZ, OCT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left here at 3 a. m., to-day.

SHOT ON THE RIFLE RANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 25.

Private Edwards, Shropshire Light Infantry, who was accidentally shot at the Wanowrie rifle range died early this morning. A strict military enquiry as to how he was shot is proceeding.

THE POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Two more matches were played this evening in the Hockey Tournament, one being between the Royal Artillery, Colaba, and the Norfolk Regiment and the other between the Royal Scots and the 16th Bombay Infantry. The Gunners played a fine game against the Norfolks and frequently threatened the Infantry defence. The Infantry played up well but were unable to resist the frequent onslaught made and had to admit two goals in the first half-time to love. Two goals were made by Captain Oldfield. In the second half-time the Norfolks again made a good stand but had one more goal scored against them which was also made by Captain Oldfield, and so lost the match by three goals to love. The second match was also a very good one. The Scots pushed matters from the onset but the ball was frequently driven up and down the field without either side scoring. Drysdale, Duncan, Captain Tweedie and Private Munro were doing well on their side. Drysdale was the strong man on his side and scored the first goal. The Infantry shortly afterwards responded with a goal and the half-time closed with a goal each. In the second half-time the Infantry fought harder and better and might have scored but Duncan was too wary on the defence. The match closed with the following score :—Scots four goals, Infantry one. Drysdale made the four goals.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 25.

H. E. the Viceroy and party left Simla to-day on tour.

THE HON. MR. RALEIGH.

The Hon. Mr. Raleigh leaves to-morrow for Lahore and afterwards proceeds to Burma in company with Sir Arthur Trevor.

FAMINE RELIEFS.

A further decrease of nearly half-a-million has taken place during the past week in the numbers under famine relief.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. T. Gwyther from famine relief, Bombay, is posted as Executive Engineer of Railways, Rajputana and Central India.

Exchange of provinces is notified between Mr. L. A. Light, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces and Rai Sahib Gungaram, Rajputana and Central India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The movements in relief this winter of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th companies of the Bombay Sappers have been cancelled.

THE MAHSUD RAIDS.

In connection with the death of Lieutenant Hennessey on the frontier it appears that the Mahsud raiding party had the previous night broken into the police outpost in British territory, eleven miles from Tank, and killed two border militia (police and carried off rifles. On receipt of this news Lieutenant Hennessey, commanding the Jandola post, started to intercept the raiders and succeeded in doing so but was shot. One of the raiders was also killed, but the remainder escaped. Lieutenant Knox, of the Waziristan Militia, has been sent to take charge of the Jandola post until a successor to Lieutenant Hennessey can be appointed.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Erskine has been appointed Political Agent at Haraoti and Tonk, vice Younghusband on furlough,

Mr. Blakesley, I.C.S., from leave, has been appointed First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Rajputana.

Captain Stratton, from leave, has been appointed First Assistant to the Central India Agency.

Lieutenant Gough, from leave, has been appointed Assistant to the Central India Agency.

Captain Bayley, from leave, has been appointed Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Captain Berkeley from Baghelkhand becomes Political Agent at Kota, vice Major Fagan taking furlough.

Captain LeMesurier, Assistant, Central India, becomes Assistant to the Resident at Kashmir, vice Mr. Cobb appointed Resident at Jaipur.

Captain Swence, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, India, is appointed Assistant Commissioner Ajmere, vice Mr. Edwards, who officiates as Under-Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, in place of Mr. Wood, proceeding on privilege leave.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	30 3-16

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE THIBETAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

The "Times" in an article on Tuesday, concerning which Reuter wired, says that the Indian Government cannot pretend to treat with indifference the Russo-Thibetan diplomatic civilities, and that it is no longer necessary to restrain Nepaul, which has rights in Thibet to which we cannot pretend. Since China has forfeited all claims to consideration the creation of an Abyssinia at the gates of Bengal cannot be allowed.

On the subject of this mission the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" wrote on September 29th :—

I have just received from a Russian source closely connected with Central Asia the following interesting news, which, subject to confirmation, is of considerable significance.

Information has reached St. Petersburg that an extraordinary envoy from Thibet, named Akhvia Khomba, the second word of the name indicating his ecclesiastical rank, is at present on his way from Lhassa to Russia with a letter and presents from the Dalai Lama to the Czar. This seems to be the first time that the spiritual head of Thibet has ever sent a special mission to any European sovereign, and such an act on the part of a country which has hitherto resisted all outside efforts to establish intercourse with its peculiar Government will, no doubt, be regarded as an incident of some political importance. The Thibetan envoy comes to Russia, it is said, in consequence of a secret mission to Mongolia and Thibet carried out about 18 months ago by a well-known and recognised professor of Chinese medicine in St. Petersburg, M. Badmayeff, who took with him presents from the Czar to the Dalai Lama and his subordinates. This Thibetan mission is, therefore, in the first place, a return of the complement from Russia. It has been noticed that Russians have taken more than a platonic interest in Thibet ever since the explorations of the late General Prejevalsky, who was not satisfied with scientific exploration alone, but plainly showed the desire of his patrons and supporters to open up political relations with that country. With this end in view Russians have evidently been preparing the ground, and it may not be quite a simple coincidence that a Thibetan missions to the Czar is reported during the present crisis in China and at the moment when Manchuria is being completely severed from its dependence on Pekin.

M. Badmayeff, to whose intermediation this expected mission from Thibet is attributed, is of Mongolian extraction and well acquainted with the land of his origin. He has recently published his views on the situation in China, including extracts from an official report which he made on the subject of his recent visit to the part of the Chinese Empire in question. He bears witness to the absolute prestige and predominance of Russia in Mongolia and Thibet, and strongly advocates a separate and distinct Russian policy in China which would result in nothing more or less than complete Russian hegemony in regard to that vast empire.

If M. Badmayeff is to play the role of introducer of the first Ampassador from Thibet one connot help thinking of M. Leontieff, who induced Menelek to send the first Abyssinian embassy to St. Petersburg and Prince Ukhtomsky, who has just arrived in China on a secret mission to Li Hung Chang and the Chinese Government. It is remarked here as strangely significant that the arrival of Prince Ukhtomsky at Shanghai coincides with the Imperial Chinese Edict banking the Czar for the withdrawal of his troops and a sking for furthur Russian assistance.

HINDU HEROISM.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* relates the story of a Hindu boy's heroism. It appears that a Hindu girl, aged six, was playing in the Baniapukur Suburb of Calcutta a few days ago near the stairs of the house, when a large black snake came behind her, and spread its fangs above her head. The rest of the story may best be told in the correspondent's own words : "The girl was told to sit still, and every one was thinking how to save the girl, when a Kayesta boy of the neighbourhood, aged about 12 years, suddenly darted from among the crowd, and caught hold of the snake's neck, which immediately wrapped its cools round the boy's arm. The girl was saved, and the snake was cut piece by piece to release the boy." We have no doubt that the story is true, observes the "Indian Mirror," for names have been given for the purpose of authentication. This boy shamed the whole crowd by his prompt and heroic action, and the parents of the girl, if they have the means, should reward the little hero adequately.

THE RAIDS OF THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

Our telegrams yesterday told us of the death of a young British officer who was shot in a brush with the Mahsud raiders on Tuesday. The Mahsuds raided a post about five miles off, and Lieutenant Hennessey attempted to intercept them. The Mahsud Waziris had been giving a good deal of trouble for some weeks and committed constant petty thefts and raids. A few days ago, an escort of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, consisting of a duffadar and five sowars, were ambushed nine miles from Dattakhel. The duffadar was killed, two sowars wounded, and two carbines and two swords looted. Half a squadron of Cavalry marching in by the road from Boya, and some Infantry pursued the raiders without success. The ambush was most carefully planned by the Waziris, who divided into three parties, 100 yards apart, and concealed themselves in the grass and in ravines. They let the leading file pass to admit of the centre party firing at the centre file of the escort and in this way each party fired at a file of the escort. Later news states that one sowar has since died. Three horses were killed, and 40 rounds of ammunition stolen. Following this incident came the attack on the Border Military Police Post of Nasran, during the night of the 23rd, when the magazine was carried off, and one servant shot and another mortally wounded. Lieutenant Hennessey, hearing of the raid, immediately started in pursuit with 45 rifles and ten sowars and levies. The raiders numbered about twenty and occupied the hills south of the junction of Shuza and Khaisara, 13 miles north-east of Jandola. Lieutenant Hennessey, however, had not enough men, and the raiders escaped in the ravines and caves. One raider, who was wounded in the leg, lay flat in the bottom of a depression on the hillside, and shot Lieutenant Hennessey in the spine at five yards range. Death was instantaneous, and the body was sent to Dera Ismail Khan. The corpse of the murderer was handed over for identification. Besides Lieutenant Hennessey one levy was wounded. The Mahsuds lost one killed and five wounded, and we took four rifles from them. Mr. Merk, Political Officer, will shortly call a jirga of the tribe, and unless satisfactory arrangements are made retribution will be taken. The blockade of the tribe is now being prepared as already proposed. It is but an incident of frontier history, for raids are numerous and raiders callous. Every year the Punjab Administration reports teem with stories of raids and the punishment of the guilty tribesmen. Last year no less than seventeen offences were committed in the Tochi Valley by the Waziris and Dauris during the year in which Government servants were injured or their property carried off. Thirty-eight raids were reported to have committed in the protected area. These raids were committed on residents of Daur by armed strangers from outside. Most of the raids were pure and simple rapine. The question of exacting reparation in cases of aggression by the Mahsuds upon Daur or upon revenue-paying Waziri villages was under the consideration of Government when the report was issued. More of frontier diversions is told in the subjoined extracts :—

As in Daur, so among the Waziris of the Tochi jurisdiction, the year was signalized by the absence of anything of the nature of a tribal or sectional movement hostile to Government. Offences by Waziris against Government were committed by individuals, and were neither many nor serious. The worst offence of the year, the Kanirogha outrage, had its origin in Afghanistan among non-Waziri tribes beyond our control, and the only Waziris who took part in it were outlaws chiefly of the Bannu District who have been domiciled in Khost for some years. Most of the other serious offences of the year were committed by Mahsuds with or without the assistance of Waziris.

MAHSUD RAIDS INTO THE TOCHI.

The Mahsuds were as usual the chief source of disquiet in Tochi throughout the year. No raids so far as is known were committed in Tochi by purely Waziri gangs, but there can be no doubt that the Mahsuds were assisted in their operations by Waziris and even Dauri spies and sympathisers. Without connivance of the intervening tribes, it would be impossible for the Mahsuds to carry on regular depredations at such a distance from their own country. Nearly all raids below the Spin Shilla, that is to say throughout four-fifths of the portion of the valley which we occupy, were due to the Jalal Khel section of the Mahsuds, who have certainly a close criminal connection with the Mohmit Khel Waziris of Khaisor as the Abdullai Mahsuds have with the Tochi Khushalis.

BANNU.

The important events of the year were the Mahsud raid upon the Jani Khels, the agitation for a "torah" against the Mahsuds, the theft of rifles from the Barganattu post and the operations in connection with the Gumatti outlaws and the arrangement concerning the location of posts in the Bhittanini country. The Guri Khel Mahsuds raided the flocks of Jain Khels, a section of the Darwesh Khels, in the Bannu district. A large number of the sheep and goats has been restored and the fines and compensation imposed are under realisation. Malik Mani Khan claims the ownership of Maoa, Chilla lands and certain other lands in the Mahsud country. The Mahsuds deny the claim, Malik Mani Khan sent messengers to invite the Darwesh Khels of the Tochi, Wana and Bannu District to co-operate in making a war on the Mahsuds for the recovery of the lands in dispute. Malik Mani Khan was warned not to make any preparations in British territory. The reports received show that he abandoned the idea of making a "torah" (war) this year. On the 11th January, 1899, a raid was committed on the Barganattu Border Military Police Post. The evidence shows that the raiders were certain Gumatti outlaws, Isperkas or Isperkao dependents aided by a Hathi Khel relative of a sepoy of the post, &c. Ten rifles and carbines were taken away from the post, but no further damage was done. The value of the rifles has been recovered from the Hathi Khels responsible for the post and the pass through which the raided rifles were carried off and the garrison has been punished. A gang of outlaws who took up their residence in a village, called Gumatti, just across the border had given much trouble on the Kohat road and elsewhere. The village was surprised with the assistance of troops. The leading outlaws took asylum in towers on the approach of troops and defied them successfully on the first occasion. Two days later the towers were blown up, but the outlaws had decamped. Their escape from arrest has emboldened them and they have since committed dacoities. Measures are being taken to bring pressure to bear on them through their tribes. On the 23rd January, 1899, the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, accompanied by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, visited Bagh in the Bhittanni country to choose a site for a post and tower to be built there. A location for a post was chosen at Bagh itself and one for a tower at the Bhittanni end of the Nugram Pass.

GENERAL ATTITUDE OF WAZIRI TRIBES ON BANNU BORDER.

There have been no tribal complications in the year, and except from crimes committed by tribesmen of the district or by outlaws from amongst them the border has been quiet enough, but the offences committed by Waziri outlaws from Bannu and Waziri tribesmen of Bannu upon one another and upon Bannuchis and Marwats are numerous. At the same time as an examination of police report will show, these offences have increased in gravity as well as in numbers during the past year, while the ability of the police to trace out and secure the offenders has declined.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE CALCUTTA MEDAL.

The annual competition for this medal was played yesterday morning when eighteen competitors started. The game was under bogey play rules, the bogey score being reduced from 45 to 44, a very liberal allowance considering the hard condition of the ground Mr. Spalding, playing from scratch, repeated his victory of two seasons ago ; he returned a card of 2 up, and thus holds the medal for the year. Mr. E. E. Coombes, who is a promising beginner, played very steadily, and finished one up on the "Colonel," from whom he received seven strokes. Mr. Marshall finished all even, notwithstanding he was two up after holing out on the sixth green, and Mr. Carson again showed steadiness, his score being equal with bogey. The following are the best returns :—

Mr. A. T. Spalding scratch	2 up
Mr. E. E. Coombes rec. 7 strokes	1 up
Mr. Osborne Marshall plus 2 strokes	all even
Mr. C. W. Carson rec. 4 strokes	all even
Mr. Hume Henderson rec 3 strokes	1 down
Mr. M. Innes Ker rec 5 strokes	1 down
Dr. Macdonald scratch	2 down
Mr. H. G. Melkie scratch	2 down
Mr. L. Stansfield rec 2 strokes	2 down
Mr. D. Miller rec 2 strokes	3 down

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY

RELAYING OF THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 10th September 1900, to consider the Municipal Commissioner remarks on Mr. Santo Crimp's report with reference to the water supply of the city have published an interim report in which they state that of the matters under reference to them, the replacing of the 32" Vehar Main by new pipes is particularly urgent and needs to be reported upon forthwith without awaiting the disposal of the other subjects under consideration. It would be in the recollection of the Corporation that the Committee appointed by its Resolution No. 6051, dated the 3rd October 1898, had made the following recommendation :—

"Turning now to List B, the most important work therein is Work No. 1—45" to 54" steel Main from Vehar Lake to the Tansa 48" Main at Kurla Creek.—This work work has received very ample discussion and most careful consideration from the Committee, and the unanimous conclusion arrived at by them, after giving due weight to all the arguments for and against, is that, if funds permit, the old and worn out 32" Vehar pipes for a length of about five miles should be replaced by new pipes ; that in any case, they should be replaced for 1 1-2 miles where they are reported to be in a very precarious condition ; and that also, if funds permit, it is desirable to connect the Vehar with the Tansa Main to enable the Vehar Lake to act as a service reservoir in case of any accident to the Tansa Main north of Kurla Creek. The feasibility of using smaller pipes than the proposed 52" has also received the Committee's best attention, and after much deliberation they have decided to recommend to the Corporation that if the whole distance of about five miles from the Vehar Lake to Kurla is to be relaid with new pipes, 48" steel pipes be used, retaining the 45" connection to the Tansa Main near Kurla Creek and utilizing about 2,000 feet of 48" cast-iron pipes which are reported to be surplus in stock. The cost of the above work, if steel pipes are used as recommended by the Committee, will be about Rs. 10,85,000, of which only Rs. 10,03,000 represent actual outlay. (With cast-iron pipes for the whole distance the cost would be increased to Rs. 17,20,000.) If, however, in consideration of "troublous times and financial difficulties," the Corporation feel loth to undertake so large an outlay at once, the Committee think that in any case 1 1-2" miles of pipes, which are in a very critical condition, should now be replaced by 45" steel pipes, the 48" cast-iron pipes in stock being also utilized. In this case the Water Engineer estimates the total cost at Rs. 3,25,000, of which only Rs. 2,48,000 will represent actual outlay, the rest being the value of the cast-iron pipes to be used from stock. If cast-iron pipes are used for the whole distance of 1 1-2 miles, the cost will increase to Rs. 4,10,000. This, it is intended, will be, so to speak, an instalment towards completing the whole length, which should be undertaken when necessary and when funds are available."

By their Resolution No. 4385, dated the 14th August 1899, the Corporation approved, among other works, the replacing of the 32" Vehar pipes for 1 1-2 miles only by 48" steel pipes, of which about 2,000 feet of cast-iron pipes in surplus stock were to be utilized, the total estimated cost of such replacement being Rs. 3,25,000. In the Resolution No. 6311, dated the 4th October 1899, the Standing Committee recommended to the Corporation to meet the cost of this and other works (which they had already approved in their Resolution above quoted) "from the unexpended balance of Rs. 2,30,341-15-0 out of the sum of Rs. 2,31,297 already provided for certain mains previously sanctioned by the Corporation Resolution No, 214, dated the 9th April 1896, and to the remaining Rs. 3,50,770-1-0 being included in a future loan, the payment on account of works being made in the meantime by advances from surplus loan and other balances."

This Resolution of the Standing Committee was referred by the Corporation to the Commissioner for consideration in connection with Mr. Santo Crimp's Report on the water-supply of the City and its distribution. In para. 10 of his Report, No. 11413, dated the 2nd August 1900, the Commissioner recommend that the work be taken up at once, for the reason that the main in question has been looked on with suspicion for very many years and if it gave way for any considerable length, the Vehar supply would be lost to the town for a long time, and very serious inconvenience be caused. The Committee concur with the Commissioner in this opinion and recommend that the construction of the work be now sanctioned without further delay, the cost being met as already suggested by the Standing Committee.

THE CASE AGAINST HOMI WADIA.

BAIL GRANTED.

MR. D. D. DAVAR, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Gandhi, Solicitor, appeared yesterday morning before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, and made an application for the release of his client Homi N. Wadia on bail. Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Sorabji Cursetji Javeri, the complainant in the case.

Mr. Davar said it was to be regretted that all the facts bearing on this case had not been placed before the Court, so as to enable it to form an opinion on the merits of the application, which he was just going to make. There were three charges against his client. They were cheating, misappropriation and criminal breach of trust. He would contend that the last of these charges was unjustly and unfairly added. His client had large business transactions with the complainant, from whom he had in the month of December last, purchased diamonds, valued at Rs. 25,000. He had paid a portion of the amount and the Rs. 13,000 in respect of which the present charge was brought was the balance. But unfortunately no mention had been made about this very important fact, in the information filed by the complainant. Moreover, it appeared that the complainant had not at first intended to proceed criminally against the accused, but it was only after the former lost his suit against the accused's father in the High Court for the recovery of the amount that the present proceedings were instituted. In fact Mr. Acworth had admitted during the hearing of the suit that he had advised the complainant to proceed civilly. Counsel submitted that the charge of criminal breach of trust was introduced for the sole purpose of precluding the accused from the benefit of bail. There was no intention on the part of the accused to defraud the complainant. It was his intention to pay the money but for the difficulty which the failure of his mill had placed him in. The accused had filed the schedule and the Judge of the Insolvency Court having refused him an interim order, he absconded to Damaun. Mr. Davar contended that the facts of the case did not justify the framing of a charge of criminal breach of trust and as the other two charges were bailable he thought, he could safely ask the court to allow bail. He was ready to furnish a bail of Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Acworth in opposing the application considered it to be a very peculiar one. The accused had defied the police and the complainant after the warrant had been issued, and still he now came forward as an innocent man and wanted to be enlarged on bail. He had obtained from the complainant three packets of brilliants ; and as soon as the purchase was made he went straight to a marwadi and pledged them. He asked if that was not a criminal offence. Mr. Acworth admitted of having at first advised his client not to proceed criminally, but he said when the accused's own father stated in his evidence before the High Court that his son was guilty of a criminal offence, he thought he was justified in coming to this court.

The magistrate said the question was whether a charge of criminal breach of trust could be sustained against the accused. He thought Mr. Davar had said that accused absconded from Bombay before the warrant had been issued.

Mr. Davar said the accused had absconded long before the warrant was out, and had done so in consequence of the proceedings in the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Acworth said he could prove by evidence that the accused was in Bombay when the warrant was applied for. Besides he had been proclaimed and called upon to come to this court.

The magistrate said there was no evidence before him to show in what circumstances he had absconded from Bombay. He would therefore give the accused the benefit of the doubt and make an order for his release on bail of Rs. 15,000 in his own recognisances and a surety of a like amount.

COOLIE LABOUR IN MADRAS.

The British Resident at Mysore recently referred the Bill framed by the Madras Government to amend the law regarding contract between planters and coolies, for an expression of opinion by the Mysore Durbar. The Officiating Dewan, considering the importance of the matter dealt with, and the fact that the Bill may eventually form the basis of legislation in Mysore, has communicated, at very great length, the result of his examination of the provisions of the Bill. The Durbar also expressed their satisfaction that no attempt was made in the Bill to enforce the compulsory licensing of maistries, a measure which they had already said was both unnecessary in itself, and calculated to affect injuriously the labour supply available for estates. The result of the examination of the provisions of the Bill, in the opinion of the Officiating Dewan, shows that, subject to certain reservations and suggestions, they are on the whole not ill-adapted to remove the difficulties hitherto experienced by the planters. The Dewan expresses the hope that when the Bill has passed into law, it may be the means of finally setting at rest the knotty subject of regulating the labour supply on estates, which planters in Southern India have been agitating for several years past.

THE BERHAMPUR-RUSSELLKONDA LIGHT RAILWAY.

We understand that the concession for the construction of the Berhampur-Russellkonda narrow guage (2' 6") railway has been given to the Syndicate in London which proposed to take over and extend the Parlakimedi Light Railway, but on such peculiar and complicated terms that it may be months, or even years, before ground can be broken. It is thus evident that the "little tin gods" of Simla have been too strong even for Lord Curzon, and that he finds it difficult to carry out the "forward" policy of doing everything possible to encourage private enterprise in the construction of railways in this country where they are so greatly wanted, and that the old system of giving with one hand and taking away with the other still obtains. In the case of the Barsi Light Railway, it took "thirteen years" to overcome these obstacles, and so, possibly, it will be in this case, in spite of Lord Curzon's many assurances that with his advent a new era in these matters had arrived. The Berhampur-Russellkonda Light Railway has the warmest support of all who are interested in that somewhat out-of-the-way, and therefore backward, part of the country, and Government has had it surveyed—in fact, it is on the estimate that it prepared that the Syndicate is working. The line is very much wanted as a feeder to the East Coast Railway, and the local authorities are all in favour of it, it being one of the lines proposed by the Ganjam District Board to be made under Mr. Spring's "Railed Road" scheme should it ever get beyond the discussion stage. The Madras Government is also, it is believed, in favour of it, as it has come to realise that the "black blocks" of Ganjam must be no longer neglected. In this spirit it recently sanctioned a large some—more than a lakh—for only one short piece of road near Russellkonda, so that a railway is likely to be indirectly a positive saving of expenditure so far as it is concerned. The country passed through by the proposed railway is rich and well populated, being largely irrigated from the Rushikuliya Canals, and it will be a great advantage in working the sal forests in Goomsoor to have such an easy means of carrying away the timber to good markets. The railway when constructed will certainly be carried beyond Russellkonda in course of time, and thus open up to cultivation and trade a large area of most productive country which is at present quite cut off from the East Coast. It is a pity that terms could not be settled by the Syndicate with the Rajah for the working and extension of the Parlakimedi Light Railway, which would have been most advantageous for all parties. However the Syndicate is in good hands, some of its members being well known Government officials who have retired, and it is prepared to undertake Light Railways wherever it sees an opening with the prospect of a reasonable profit. Already it has received proposals for a line in Southern India and another in Bengal. Mr. J. R. Sandford, who has so successfully carried out the Parlakimedi Light Railway, will be entrusted with the construction of the Berhampur-Russellkonda Railway, the general design of which will be the same.—*Madras Mail.*

KILLED BY A ROGUE ELEPHANT.

The Kakenkote correspondent of the Madras paper writing on 20th October says :—Sportsmen who have shot in the forests of Kakenkote, Mysore District, might remember an old and experienced Kuruber tracker by the name of shikari Kallah. He has been at the death of many a lordly elephant, and tracked herds of them during khedda operations in the Kakenkote Forests. Last year he was one of the trackers in Sir G. B. Wolseley's shikar party, but the famine and high prices of grain told severely on these jungle tribes in the past year, and they were in a pitiful condition when fortunately khedda operations for H. E. the Viceroy's visit were begun, and Mr. Theobald, of the Mysore Forest Department, was deputed to the work. He was able to give employment to them and brought to the notice of Government their sad condition, and relief measures was at once ordered by Mr. Mahadeva Roa, the Second Councillor, who personally saw the tribe. Shikari Kallah was one of the men employed and regularly attended his work. On the 19th morning he was absent, and on enquiry it was elicited that he had not arrived in his "naddi" or hamlet, the previous evening, so Mr. Theobald, suspecting that he had either died of cold, as it was a wet night, or more probably been killed by a rogue elephant, sent out search parties into the forest, and one of them came on the mangled body of the missing tracker within half a mile of his "naddi." From the tracks, it was evident that the rogue elephant had stood behind a clump of bamboos, seen his victim, and when he passed, had charged and overtaken him within 10 or 15 yards, and must have kicked him with his forefoot, as the spine was bruised and broken and he fell with force on his head. The elephant then appears to have only once gored him with his tusks, one of which pierced his right hip. He then left the corpse, and appeared from the tracks to have returned to it after leaving it, but did nothing to it. This tracker's brother, who was also a good tracker, met with a similar fate a few years ago. The present victim's death, fortunately, from signs, was instantaneous. The rogue elephant, from its spoor, must be a huge one 9 feet high.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

On the report of the Board of Commissioners for the Provincial Civil Service Examination on the Second Competitive Examination for the Provincial Civil Service held in 1,900 the following resolution has been issued quoting a letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Provincial Civil Service Examination, dated the 17th August 1900 :—

'On behalf of the Board of Commissioners for the Provincial Service Examination, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Competitive Examination for a Deputy Collector's appointment held in Bombay in January and March of the current year. The submission of this report has been delayed on account of the absence from India of one of the Examiners with whom it was necessary to communicate, but the result of the Examination was reported to Government in my letter of the 24th March last.

The examination in obligatory subjects lasted from the 6th to the 11th January. The candidates were only ten in number, seven being Hindus, one a Parsee, one a Mahomedan and one an East Indian. Three were M. A's. and five B. A's. of the Bombay University, one had passed the Previous Examination and one the School Final. Of the graduates two had been educated at each of the Elphinstone, Wilson and Deccan Colleges, one at the Dayaram Jethmal College and one at the Fergusson College.

The result of the examination in obligatory subjects was that only three candidates, viz., two M. A's. and one B.A., obtained qualifying marks in all subjects. These three had taken second class honours in their B.A. Examination, had been made Fellows of the Elphinstone, Deccan and Wilson Colleges, respectively, and were the only Fellows of Colleges who appeared for the examination.

The further examination of these three candidates in their optional subjects lasted from 5th to 9th March. The candidate who obtained the highest marks in obligatory and optional subjects combined was Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, who was therefore reported to Government as the successful candidate. A list of marks is appended.

The Examination in English Composition and Elementary Mathematics was conducted by Members of the Board, Mr. E. Giles, M. A., and Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I. C. S. The other examiners, with the exception of Dr. Bhandarkar, C. I. E., Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., a high Wrangler of Cambrige, and Mr. J. M. Antia, M. A., a Fellow and Examiner of the Bombay University, were Professors of either the Deccan or the Elphinstone College. By selecting the Professors in Literature and History from both these Colleges as Joint Examiners in their respective subjects, the Board were enabled to feel confident that a reasonably high test not an excessive standard of proficiency in these subjects would be demanded from candidates. A list of examiners is appended to this letter.

The Board consider it satisfactory that the result of this, the Second Competitive Examination for the Provincial Service, was like that of the First Examination held in 1897, in conformity with the results of the examinations of the Bombay University. As mentioned above the three candidates, who obtained qualifying marks in the obligatory subjects, had alike obtained second class honours at their B.A. Examination. The highest of the unsuccessful candidates was an M.A., who had neglected Mathematics for some time ; and of the rest, the two lowest were the men who had only passed the Previous and the School Final Examinations, respectively, the former failing in all subjects and obtaining no marks in English Composition, and the latter withdrawing from the examination on finding the Literature papers beyond his power. It may be mentioned that the School Final man obtained better marks than most of the graduates in Elementary Mathematics and was the only candidate who obtained full marks in Elementary Arithmetic (simple addition and multiplication) to which a considerable number of marks was assigned. The Examiner in English Composition reports that reasonably good essays were submitted by only two candidates.'

SIRDAR G. M. VINCHURKAR, first class Magistrate at Manmad, has convicted and sentenced a Mahomedan Pathan to six months rigorous imprisonment for importing eight pounds of smuggled opium. The drug was concealed in a pillow, and was seized by Mr. Kekhsroo Bomanjee of the special Bombay opium Police.

THE CORPORATION'S ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

The following is the draft of the address to be presented by the Corporation to the Viceroy on his visit to Bombay :—

May it please Your Lordship,—Two years ago we had the privilege of bidding you welcome on landing on the shores of India and of giving expression to the high hopes which had been raised throughout the country on your Lordship's appointment to the great and responsible post of Viceroy and Governor-general of India to which you had been called by our august and revered Sovereign. Seldom had the heart of the country been so strired on the arrival of any Viceroy as it wason the advent of your Lordship.

The kindling words in which your Lordship announced the noble and statesman-like policy which you had determined to pursue, the moral earnestness which seemed to pervade your lofty determination, your uncommon intellectual equipments matured by varied experience and informed by personal acquaintance with and knowledge of this country as well as many other countries of the East, above all the generous and cultured love which seemed to animate your breast, 'loving India, its people, its history, its Government, the absorbing mysteries of its civilization and life," all combined to give the people assurance that it was their good fortune to secure in your Lordship a statesman and an administrator to whom the destinies of the Indian Empire could be confidently trusted, especially at a time when it was passing through many and great troubles. My Lord, those troubles have, in many respects, instead of terminating speedily as was expected, been increased and intensified. A famine of unprecedented severity has ravaged numerous tracts throughout the country; plague has not yet relaxed its frightful hold at least in this Presidency ; many problems of increasing anxiety have continued to try the energies, to test the righteousness, and to make severe calls upon the justice and the sympathy of the Government of India. But, my Lord, we think we are giving expression, not only to our own feelings and convictions and to the feelings and convictions of the people of this Presidency, but to the feelings and convictions which are universal throughout the length and breadth of this land, that your Lordship has, even in the course of the period of two years you have ruled over us, shown yourself fully equal to the occasion, redeemed nobly the pledges you gave, performed vigorously the promise you made, and proved generously that you were uttering no empty words when you declared that you would be guided "by regard for the feelings of the people, respect for their prejudices and even deference to their scruples, and, above all, by a frank and generous recognition of a common bond of manhood and the element of a common humanity." Your Lordship has thus not only rendered great and valuable services to the country, but also deepened and intensified in a wonderful manner the loyalty of all classes of the people to that noble Lady, whom they have learned to love and reverence, as the noblest embodiment of wisdom and humanity that has ever presided over the destinies of nations.

It is not possible, my Lord, within the limits of an address like this to refer to all the measures that have distinguished your Administration even in the short period of two years. The measures inaugurated by your Lordship to deal with one of the severest famines that has afflicted this country were conspicuous for their vigour, their humanity, and their unstinted liberality, your Lordship is entitled to challenge, with confidence, the verdict of the whole world, as to the gallantry with which you fought, and the great success which you achieved in the arduous fight, against this terrible foe. But, above all, the country has been deeply touched by your profound feeling for the sufferings of the famine-stricken people, at seeing how your heart has bled for them, and how "every man, woman and child who has perished in India in the present famine has been a burden on your heart and that of your Government."

Plague still unfortunately rages in many parts of this Presidency, but you have earned heartfelt blessings by the courage with which your Government have announced that the only sound policy in dealing with it is one which must take careful account of the feelings, habits, ways, and even prejudices of the afflicted people.

One of the greatest claims of British rule to the loyalty of the people is founded upon the impartial administration of justice. No acts of your Lordship's Administration have been more deeply appreciated than those directed to this end. And your Lordship may rest assured that nothing has so added to the strength of British rule in India, as the firm and jealous scrutiny with which you have overhauled all departures from the declared policy of the Crown in this respect. We may be permitted to add that deep was the gratitude felt throughout the country at finding that the honour of their women was safe in your Lordship's hands, and that stern would be the retribution that you would deal out to atrocity or brutality.

The living interest which your cultured and artistic tastes have taken in the ancient monuments and historical remains spread over the country have been worthy of no less praise than the solicitude with which you have extended not only respect, but sympathy to the religious sentiments and ideas of all the numerous races who worship God

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

PEACE CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

PARIS, Oct. 5.

The new Theatre Francais will, in a sense, be a "new" theatre. Rebuilt, however, from bottom to top it will not be. There are reasons, local and financial, against entire reconstruction, which have necessarily had their weight with M. Guadet, the Paris C. J. Phipps, who has the business in hand. The amount voted by the Chamber would be represented by £88,000. This amount will be, owing to the usual unforeseen circumstances, exceeded by £12,000. Thus the total expenditure will be represented by £100,000—a sum which would not have covered the expenses of a total demolition of the old, and the erection of an entirely new, building. The local considerations were such as arose from the vicinity of other buildings—the Conseil d'Etat, for instance. What, therefore, is being done is the re-erection of the theatre in its old shell, with all the improvements which the architects's experience can suggest. The audience of the future will, indeed, not find itself with much more elbow-room than audiences of the past were vouchsafed. This is simply in the nature of things. The house that Louis built held some 700 or 800 spectators. What will soon be the actual house has to find room for double that number. Consequently, while Louis, in his two big balconies, had merely to seat two rows of people, the seating of twice that number has necessitated the intercalation of semi-cycles in excess of the original number, while the space between the first balcony and the second has remained somewhere about ten feet six inches. These cramped conditions have had to be perpetuated, since both floors of the auditorium must run level with the floors of the rest of the building, and range with the line of windows along the whole facade.

In this respect the renovated theatre will show no improvement. But some very welcome improvements will be found in other directions. There will be, to begin with, room to move around with an amount of freedom never enjoyed hitherto on either side of the curtain. This happy amelioration has been brought about by ousting the cafe, the hairdresser, and the bookseller, which and who have been so long in occupation of the ground floor of the house. That ground-floor is now available for its more legitimate uses, and room has been thus found for three or four additional staircases, and for the widening and general amplification of passage-ways and corridors. For the future, one may count upon retaining one's equanimity through the process of exit. Behind the curtain a new staircase has been run up to the dressing-room floors, and, in addition, an iron safety staircase has been built outside the theatre to the roof, which can be reached from any story. A repetition of the Henriot catastrophe has thus been rendered at least twice as unlikely as it was before. Further, the auditorium and the stage will, for the first time, be absolutely separate and distinct divisions of the theatre. The "supers," dressers, and tradespeople, who habitually used the "front" to get "behind," will no longer have right of way. So absolutely is this the case that there will no longer be found occasion for the services of the portly, and none too pleasant, official known as the "concierge" of the theatre. He has already been relegated to the stage-door. The auditorium now will be inaccessible from the front until the advertised time of opening, and so one not inconsiderable risk will disappear.

M. Guadet expects to be through with his work by the end of December. When he first took it in hand, there was some talk of a reopening in the then coming July. That, however, was before the actual condition of the building had been properly ascertained. One day, a certain crumbling was noticed in a portion of the decorations which were believed to be intact. Examination soon showed that the "carton-pate" of which these decorations were composed had been saturated with the water only too lavishly employed upon it by the firemen, and that the whole of this "carton-pate" was rotting to its fall. Then M. Guadet had been under the impression that only that portion of the ceiling immediately above the stage had been injured; and, so far as the effects of fire were concerned, that was so. But the whole ceiling of the auditorium had become dangerously warped. And then, when the old walls came to be fairly stripped and their condition to be revealed, it was soon seen that there would be nothing for it but to rebuild them. They showed an amount of ancient and quite unsuspected flues such as no walls of similar age can, M. Guadet thinks, ever have exhibited. The unaccountable thing is that the theatre never fired before. Through what was Mlle. Henriot's dressing-room, where the conflagration became a tragedy, now runs a fire-escape. The moral is grim.

The Committee of the Peace Congress has recommended another strong resolution to its members, this time on China. It is to the effect that the Congress is of opinion that the events which have led to the international expedition are due: (1) To the doings of missionaries of every religion, whose aggressive, intolerant, and tactless preaching, backed up by the diplomatic and military action of the Powers, is a perpetual source of conflicts and of hatred. (2) To the intrigues of Europeans living in China who require Chinese hospitality by 'insult, provocation, injustice, and ill-treatment of natives. (3) To the rivalry and counter-intrigues of the Powers, to the aimlessness and shiftiness of their diplomacy, particularly within the last ten years, which passes, according to the interest of the moment, from extreme weakness to savage brutality, treating China at times like a formidable Power, and at other times like a negro Power of the seventh order. (4) To the annexations carried out in the last few years by the Western Powers and by Japan. (5) To the designs, cynically outspoken, of European and American plutocracy, aiming at the confiscation of the industrial resources and all the wealth of the country. The Congress is of opinion that the only right policy under the circumstances is to prepare for the relinquishment of the protectorate over native Christians, and the fostering in China of a strong native Government, reasonably progressive, ready to carry out the necessary internal reforms, and in a position to protect under the "open door" system honest foreign commerce for the benefit of all civilization.

The "Temps" publishes an inspired note with regard to M. Delcasse's recent proposals to the Powers which, it says, are in continuation of those which he previously formulated, and are intended to reconcile the legitimate demands of Germany with the desire of Russia not to precipitate matters in China. As to the mode of punishment, the French Government, while admitting that Germany, the specially offended party, has special rights to a signal repression, holds that the punishment should take place with all the forms and all the guarantees of justice. The German Emperor's letter proves that he is adopting these views. The question of compensations and that of guarantees can now be discussed with the officially appointed Chinese plenipotentiaries. There is reason to believe that the English Government, which had not replied to Count von Bulow's note, will join in the common Continental action which may be held to be now begun. If, however, it were not to do so, the Continental agreement would, nevertheless, suffice at present to ensure the settlement of the Chinese Question.

The Chinese question is reviewed at great length in Thursday "Figaro," by M. Valfrey, who, after declaring that no one, not even the Generalissimo himself, knows what Waldersee is going to do, belittles the significance of the Kaiser's letter to the Emperor. Very likely, he says, secret negotiations are being carried on. But as long as the Berlin Cabinet does not modify the instructions given to Count von Waldersee or change the course of his itinerary the importance of the Kaiser's utterance must not be exaggerated from the point of view of the "entente internationale." Not that there exists the shadow of discord on the necessity of intimidating China by a display of military force; only some of the Powers think Peking less suitable for the concentration of troops than other parts of the country nearer the seaboard. Here in is the knot of the whole dispute, a fact too generally lost sight of. "Once more, I repeat, concludes M. Valfrey," that the discussion is not about the Kaiser's ideas on the necessity of punishing China and obtaining guarantees, but only about the part which Germany is to play prior to the official opening of negotiations. I am still waiting for a word of definite conciliation on this point." The "Temps," urging unanimity on the Chinese question, remarks:—once more as Lord Melbourne once said to his Cabinet, with his back to the door and refusing to let them go until they had made up their minds, the essential thing is not to agree upon this resolution or that, but to adopt one resolution and to stick to it.—The writer of the article also regrets that in face of the astutes tactics of Chinese politicians any of the Powers should withdraw troops from Peking without reflecting upon the inevitable results of their action.

The reported annexation of Manchuria is now treated by Russian writers and inspired journalists in Paris as a mystification. Count Melchior de Vogue, an authority on Russia, shows in the "Debats" how the mistake occurred. General Gribsky's order, which was the foundation of the belief that Manchuria was annexed, did not apply to Chinese territory at all, but to a district on the left bank of the Amur River, known as Transzeia, where Chinese subjects were allowed by the Treaty of Aigun to settle under certain extra territorial privileges. M. de Vogue argues very much like the "Novoie Vremya," which demonstrated the absurdity of annexing Manchuria, seeing that such action would involve a final rupture with China. Not a word in General Gribsky's decree, he says, alludes to annexation of Chinese territory. In fact, the only mention of such territory made therein is in regard to the abolition of fortifications in the Chinese posts of Sakhalin and Aigun, which are on the opposite bank of the Amur to Blagoveschensk, and from which the attack on Blagoveschensk that precipitated the Russian campaign in Manchuria was conducted.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the season reports for the week ending 23rd October showing rain is still wanted in the following districts:—

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Reaping of crops commenced in Mithi taluka. Til crops slightly damaged by insects in Umarkot taluka. Locusts still appear throughout the Desert and are doing some damage to crops specially in Dipla taluka. Prices of food-grains continue to fall.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th October 1900).—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted for rice and late sown crops and for rabi cultivation. Standing crops withering. Fodder supply ample. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Kaira.—(For week ending 22nd October 1900).—No rain during week. Reaping of bajri in progress. Rain badly wanted. Standing crops being irrigated from wells where there are facilities of water-supply. Green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—No rain during week. Standing jowari and cotton crops in good condition. Weeding operations in progress. One good shower of rain wanted in Vagra, Jambusar, Hansot and Ankleswar talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Surat.—No rain during week. Rain badly wanted for standing crops, which are otherwise in good condition. Harvesting of early sown crops as well as sowing of wheat and other rabi crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains except jowari and wheat fallen, while that of green grass risen.

Thana.—No rain during week. Reaping of early crops in progress. Late crops have suffered a little for want of rain.

Kolaba.—No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Reaping of early crops in progress. Prospects good. Fodder supply sufficient and agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains gradually falling.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 2 cents at Vengurla and 12 cents at Malvan. Reaping of early crops almost completed, and of late crops commenced. Standing crops in fair condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. More rain wanted for rabi sowing throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing in progress.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in eastern and northern talukas, and in Sinnar taluka. Rain generally wanted for rabi sowing. Standing crops in good condition. Standing crops require more rain in Nasik and Dindori talukas and in eastern parts of Kalvan taluka. Reaping of rice and nagli commenced in Nasik and Peint talukas, and of bajri continues in Sinnar, Niphad and Baglan talukas. Rabi sowing commenced in Nasik, Peint, Sinnar, Baglan and Kalvan talukas, and stopped for want of rain in Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Supply of grass ample. Condition of cattle good. Dry grass not obtainable at Nasik.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Standing crops withering. Reaping of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing going on in some places and retarded in others for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and cattle satisfactory.

Poona.—No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in Junnar, Purandhar and Indapur talukas and completed in Khed taluka. Rabi seeds have been sown in some portions of the eastern division, but are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 20th October 1900).—No rain during week. Heavy rain urgently required throughout the district. Kharif crops withered in parts of the district. Rabi sowing in progress in some villages, but generally delayed for want of rain. Green grass plentiful. Condition of cattle good.

Satara.—Rain during week 56 cents in Valva taluka and 70 cents in Tasgaon taluka. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district for rabi sowing and standing kharif crops. Reaping of bajri in progress in some places. Green grass sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Surviving kharif crops revived in Hungund, Bagalkot, Muddebihal and Badami talukas owing to recent rainfall, but are withering in Bijapur and Indi talukas and in parts of Bagevadi, taluka. Rabi sowing in progress in all talukas except Bijapur, Indi and Bagevadi where it is retarded for want of sufficient rain.

Belgaum.—Early standing crops benefited by recent rainfall. More rain still wanted everywhere for sowing late crops.

Dharwar.—Sowing of wheat generally in progress except in Ranebennur taluka, where it is retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Rice crops withering in Hubli, Hangal, Kalghatgi and Kod talukas for want of sufficient rain. Heavy showers urgently needed for rice crops in Mainad talukas. More rain generally required in the district for early jowari. Cotton in fair condition. Supply of water deficient in two talukas, and fodder in one taluka.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot. Rain wanted.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Standing crops in fair condition. Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing in progress. More rain required in parts of all divisions.

The cholera returns for cantonments on the 21st and 22nd instant showed three cases with two deaths in the 23rd Field Battery at Secunderabad.

The Austrian Minister of Justice has published a decree instructing the Courts in the cities and provinces to treat with all severity persons who abduct young Jewish girls with the object of "converting" them to Roman Catholicism.

The Queen, it is stated, besides inspecting large contingents of Colonial troops who have been engaged in the war, will hold a great review of British troops, returned from the war, early in the spring. This will probably take place in Windsor Park.

A Negro charged with assaulting a white married woman was lynched at Elmore, Alabama. He was captured and chained to a tree. Bundles of pinewood were placed around him and the woman's husband set them alight. The crowd calmly looked on.

This fragrant subject reminds me that Scrubb's Soa of "Cloudy Ammonia" fame has been playing a very important part in most households of late, since its undoubted cleansing and hygienic properties have come to be fully understood. As to the universally used liquid which bears their name, having once followed the Scrubbian advice, and "tried it in one's bath, is to go on with it for ever. No other essence or perfume gives the refreshing, almost exhilarating sensation, that Scrubb's Cloudy Ammonia invariably produces. For washing plate and jewellery it is unequalled, a few drops in the water imparting a brilliance that only otherwise arrives with vigorous "elbow-greasing."—Illustrated London News.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BRITISH LAND POLICY IN INDIA.

AS REGARDS LANDLORDS.

Mr. B.H. Baden-Powell, M.A., C.I.E., writes in the "Asiatic Quarterly":—

By the term "landlord" tenures we mean to separate that class of larger land-ownerships in which the estate extends (or previous to partition did extend) over many villages, and sometimes over several thousands of acres; and they are held by some "Zamindar" or Talukdar, once a chief, or a State lessee of the territory. (a

It is the interesting fact that the whole of such tenures—in whatever part of India, and however much they are now impoverished—are all the product or result of a series of changes which are uniform in tendency, though locally various in their incidents according to circumstances.

The landlord tenures "as they now exist" are solely the creation of British law and administration. But the creation was brought about by determinate antecedent conditions and factors.

In the old customary and written law of India such a being as a private freehold owner of land (in the English sense) did not exist. I mean that a "landlord" who can sell, mortgage, and bequeath his estate, or any part of it; who deals with his "tenants" solely on the basis of contract; who disposes of his land in building plots, market-garden allotments, or in tenant-farms at competitive rates and according to his own ideas of profit, has no place in the ancient Indian idea of land-holding.

We can discern, on the contrary, two distinct forms of interest in land, and the two could, and often did, coexist: (1) There was a direct, hereditary right of possession and cultivation based on the right by "occupation" and first-clearing, and making the holding fit for the plough. (2) There was the right of an "overlord," who might be (without intermediary) the Raja himself, or might be some vassal chief, some grantee or later transferee; or again, he might be any local chief settled by conquest or adventure by force of his own right hand, and not connected with any larger kingdom. (b) The overlord right consisted essentially in a right to "take a share in the produce of all cultivated land"—a share at first fixed by custom, and not liable to alter at will. It included various other well understood privileges, such as the right to keep a certain portion of land as a special holding ("sir, gharkhed," etc.), the right to "improve" the waste, to take tolls and transit dues on merchandise, and often to have (unpaid) labour or service for so many days ("begar").

This "overlord" right, in the course of time, was granted or assigned; was taken from a local chief, and claimed by a conqueror or suzerain, in which case its exercise was often retransferred to the old chief in a new capacity, or was farmed out.

How did such a direct possessor come to be regarded as a "tenant"—by no means always of a privileged class? and how did the overlord become an "actual proprietor" of the land? How did he come to, and change, so that most provinces have had to recognise him as a "landlord"—not, indeed, with all the features of an English freeholder, but still with a kind of title not traceable in *old* law or custom

The interest of practical value to the student of India, which such a question possesses, consists in the variety of answers which will be given in different places, according to their geographical, racial and historic peculiarities; and that variety will nevertheless include a certain uniformity of result. In each different case some train of incidents happened, which developed and modified the overlord right, and reduced the position of the original cultivators, so as to turn the one into "landlord," the other into "tenant."

Here we will think of the landlord side: sometimes the process of growth was more or less obscure, sometimes it was rapid and, indeed, arbitrarily effected. The policy of Government (for example, that of Lord Cornwallis in 1793) had determined that a landlord (with certain legal duties and privileges) must be found for each group of lands; and then if there was no native magnate or chief, or contractor claiming a definite interest, the position of local landlord was "conferred" on almost any one—a district officer of the native regime, a local head of a Moslem group, etc.—who seemed to be capable of acting as landlord, and being responsible for the revenue.

But in many more cases the steps of the process are quite evident. Take an example (also from Bengal). (c) We find a certain territory known as an old native "raj." The local chronicles have preserved a story of how, a thousand years ago, two noble parents made a pilgrimage from some distant home with an infant child. Misfortune overtook them, they perished, and the child was found in the forest by a Brahmin hermit and brought up. He became a noble Raja, and was raised to the possession of the territory in question. Then fiction passes into real fact; the "raj" never (to any great extent) and its Ruler are existent, and the genealogy of a long line of Rajas is preserved. About the fourteenth century (say) the Moslem Governor asserts his dominion, and the Raja pays an occasional tribute, but remains in a somewhat doubtful position. But the Bengal Moslem kingdom was never secure from revolts, and the annals tell us how, one propitious day, the Raja arose with his bowmen, and his long-maned horses, and his black elephants; how the earth trembled and the skies resounded. The Moslems are attacked, and the result is loss on both sides. After a time, however, peace is made, and the Raja has accepted a "treaty" or a "grant" (as either party respectively views it) and a regular tribute is agreed to. But then come the days of the more irresistible Mughal rule, and the Raja has to make further submission. His political "rule" is at an end. His "title" is a matter of the Emperor's favour; he is left in possession. He still administers justice to his Hindu subjects; he still takes toll and transit dues. But the resources of his territory from a revenue point of view have been gauged by the Imperial officers, and he has to accept a regular appointment as "Zamindar," holding a "charge" on behalf of the Empire. Perhaps his dignity is flattered by the grant of titles and insignia; in any case, he accepts the inevitable, rather glad of the peace and security in which he now lives. He is obliged, no doubt, to attend (or his agents for him) pretty closely to land management; he must extend the village, locate new tenants, buy this plot and sell that, as he never would have done while a territorial ruler. But time passes, and (say) about 1780 a British Collector is now in power, and renews the Zamindari warrant; and now the payment is frankly an assessed revenue, and the "raj" is a landed estate liable to sale if default is made. Alas! such default soon occurs, and a part of the territory is cut off, sold, and (as a separate Zamindari) passes into other hands. At last comes the Permanent Settlement, and the Raja is confirmed as the "actual proprietor" of what lands he has retained. The Government manages the police; it has taken over the administration of justice, it has abolished the transit dues and most of the tolls. The Raja has become a "landlord," and his assessment is fixed in perpetuity; moreover his relations with the "tenants" before long come into discussion and are regulated by law. I will not stop to point out that the Mughal conquest and the "Zamindari" charge were,

THE CRITICAL STEPS IN THE CHANGE.

Many similar pictures, but with much varied detail, could be drawn. The point for immediate notice is that in this (Bengal) illustration the process of change has been absolute and complete.

But we are not only able to trace such processes by aid of local history in other parts, but to find cases where the "transition has only partly been accomplished"; or, on the other hand, where the necessary preliminaries, of one kind or another, have never been completed, and the would-be superior "has failed to command recognition as "landlord."

I have long been engaged in collecting illustrations of thes processes from various parts of India. During the year 1900 I was persuaded to publish (in sections) in this Review one of these essays on the development of landlord and analogous tenures; and I chose one that seemed particularly curious and relating to an interesting corner of Western India. There were local chiefships, but all of them were more or less reduced, shaped and altered under the successive rule of the Sultans, the Emperor, the Mahrathas, and finally under the Bombay Government. (d)

But Gujarat is a very peculiar country. Its geographical position at once attracted, and made possible, the invasion and settlement of a series of foreign dynasties and tribes. Its historical materials are (for an Indian country) singularly perfect. Inscriptions, copper-plate records, Jaina chronicles, the annals of the bards, besides the narratives of more than one Moslem historian, and many later reports and books (e) enable us to trace a number of curious and often romantic particulars about the native "baronies" and chiefdoms—how they were managed and how they were treated.

Now, one of the results of history is that the whole country (as far as it was occupied at all) is found to have been rapidly, in medieval and still later times, covered over by a network of chiefships or domains of one class or another (f). These are easily called "Rajput"; but they are almost all of clans "quite unknown in any other part" of India.

And different races sometimes affected different parts. The Koli, for instance, seem always to have preferred the less accessible "jungly" tracts. We find Koli chiefs' estates in the north-east corner of Ahmadabad and in the south-east part of Kaira (to keep the popular spelling) along the Mahi River.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT

result is that neither the Sultans nor the Mughal Emperors (and their deputies) nor the Maharathas were ever able to thoroughly conquer, administer, and assimilate the whole country—right across, I mean, from (say) Kachh to Dahad and the Rewakantha. They conquered partially, fitfully, and no more. The consequence is interesting. Oudh, too, was (to a large extent) covered by a network of Rajput estates and Rajas' demesnes; but in time all were completely reduced by the Mughal Empire, whatever disturbances afterwards occurred in days of decline and weakness. And so all the Rajas, etc., uniformly became subject Talukdars, and subsequently "landlords." All are on the same footing, with the same law and the same legal designation. In Gujarat, the conquest being imperfect, the result was far otherwise. Modern authority was concentrated on the rich plain country around Ahmadabad (the capital) and Kaira, and some other parts of the plain country, including the sea-board districts (Broach and Surat). In the regularly administered territory the "chiefs," of whatever kind, if they were not annihilated outright, were not only steadily subjected and reduced—all territorial rule and independence being taken away, and the chiefs made (of course hereditary) Talukdars, they were often deprived of a large part of their land, and left to enjoy only certain "wanta," or fragments. But even in this tract the process was not quite uniform in effect. As we approach the more distant, hilly, and rough tracts of the province, we find the administrative "circulation" less active than nearer the heart. The estates there (as I have mentioned) held by Koli chiefs, and afterwards known as "Mewasi," were left more alone (g) and to this day have secured some "revenue" advantages in consequence.

But in the rest of the country another and distinct result followed. In Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahikantha, etc., there are chiefships and baronies of "exactly the same description" (with whatever difference of race and family); but these did not become Talukdari or Mewasi estates. They remained (what I have distinguished as) "political" estates. Partly reduced they were; they had to pay a tribute now and again, and, as events have shown, they lost an independent position, but still they could not be deemed to form part of a consolidated territory of a suzerain, such as could be assigned or ceded by treaty with himself (h). They have accordingly not become "British territory"—i.e., they are not subject to the Collectors, the Civil Courts, and the Acts of the Legislature (as such). They are under a political control, which varies in degree from that general friendly supervision which the greater Protected or Feudatory States receive, down to a management under which the Political Officer is really the working authority in every detail.

Curiously enough, Mr. Rogers (in the paper before alluded to) asks why I have called these tenures "political"? If the answer is not obvious, I fear I have singularly failed to make the drift of my essay at all clear. The ("overlord") tenures which came fully under British rule, as the result of a long series of antecedent circumstances, I have called "landlord" tenures, for such they (legally) are; those which I have last spoken of above, remained under "political" control only, and I called them "political tenures" for distinction. Technically they are "Protected States," but so much unlike (in practice) what are usually so called, that they had to be noticed along with other "Rajput" estates and yet distinguished.

Thus, then, dealing with the whole area, which began by being practically uniformly covered with a series of Rajput and other States, baronies, and chiefships, we find them in modern days in various stages of

MORE OR LESS COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION.

1. They disappeared altogether, leaving the land "Khalsa" (or talpat), and the villages directly under Government.

2. Scattered holdings and fields alone remained which have now mostly been classed as "alienated" lands under summary settlement.

3. Other more considerable vestiges of estates (i) survive as Talukdaris (in Ahmadabad) or Udhadjamabandi lands (Kaira) with distinctly proprietary rights and privileges under modern law.

4. A certain number of estates called "Mewasi" may be distinguished in the scale, not as in any way different legally or in principle from No. 3 (j) but as having (historically) secured some degree of independence, now represented by (what I may call) some revenue consideration or easier terms of assessment.

5. A number of estates, left intact as to extent (as far as any "wanta," or resumption proceedings are concerned), have not come into British territory, but are under political management. A few of them were important enough to be Feudatory States of the usual kind; but many more—notably the chieftainries in Kathiawar—exhibit curious classes and degrees of subjection to supervision or management.

I doubt whether any other part of India could furnish examples of such a graduated scale, such various states of development or decay.

But it will already have been observed that difference of name does not always mark difference in character of the tenure, or of such stages of alteration as I have alluded to; indeed, it is rather by a stretch, though an allowable one, that the "Mewasi" estate is given a separate head or number. In reality, Talukdari, Mewasi, Udhadjma bandi, Wanta—though now (or formerly) shown in statistical returns as separate tenures—have no kind of tenure difference properly so called. The difference that does exist is solely due to the revenue arrangements made. It happened in the early days of British rule that the fertile district north of the Mahi River was divided into two parts, the eastern and western "Zillahs." Certain revenue orders were issued in one which did not apply to the other. Consequently the (Ahmadabad) Talukdars received a different treatment as to assessment, etc., from the (Kaira) Udhadjamabandi holders (whose old tribute payment was maintained unaltered). The difference in the case of the (Koli) Mewasi estates has been alluded to; they were left without survey, and a moderate lump sum payment at a much less rate than the Talukdaris. (k) As regards No. 2, it is rather a pity that the historic term "wanta" has dropped out. As fragments of a once territorial estate, they were of course regarded as hereditary properties, and being held or claimed free of revenue, they have mostly become treated as "alienated" lands under summary settlement, and are now "sanadi salami" lands.

The differences of name which have thus arisen are (ultimately) the consequence of the different policy in land administration which marked the Bombay history. Had the Gujarat tenures in question been in Bengal or the North-West Provinces, it may be taken as absolutely certain that no such distinction would have been officially made or preserved. That is not a matter of credit or blame, but of a difference which is not without its interest in Indian economic history.

When in any province a first stage of merely collecting the revenue demand in the old way, or by means of temporary farms, leases, or contracts, came to an end, a new stage was reached, which turned attention to rights in land, and the "title" to be recognised in favour of the person responsible for paying the land revenue.

Now, when British administration began in any presidency or province whatever, one thing was plain: the State was the virtual owner of all land in the directly administered or British districts. It had also the right of fixing the revenue demand from time to time as such rates as seemed to it advisable.

I will not stop to argue whether either right was an ancient right of sovereignty. Both unquestionably existed long before the eighteenth century, and the British Government had, on well-established principles, acquired them in succession to the preceding Government. Regulations and Acts have repeatedly asserted, assumed, or implied this. The need for reform arose naturally first in Bengal. Lord Cornwallis came out in 1786, and his first conclusion was that the State should not continue to own the land; he described it as "ruinous." In this province there were, in all the most important districts, persons who may be described as landlords "in posse." These must be given a legal and secure position, and made answerable for the revenue to be assessed on each "estate." To constitute a number of "proprietary estates"—large or small as the case might be—and to find an owner for each who should "hold the settlement," was the essential object of the Permanent Settlement. A similar desire, however modified or disguised, is traceable in every form of revenue settlement which derives its parentage from Bengal. If such an owner (with equitable claims)—as, *e.g.*, the Bengal Zamindar—was not forthcoming, someone must be found. In the North-West Provinces it was largely a matter of "village" settlements (l) but the principle was the same. At first they made various individual owners; then they discovered the facts about the "joint" village community and the tenure of its co-sharers, and they constituted the jointly responsible body, the (rather ideal) landlord. In the Central Provinces (where the villages were unques lonably "raiyatwari" by nature) they erected an artificial proprietary title (over each) in favour of the "malguzars"—persons who had had the contract or revenue responsibility under the Mahrathas. The question always was, Who is owner? There must be someone to be liable for the revenue, and for the duties of a landlord between the actual cultivator (or the individual co-sharer) and the State.

When a similar stage was reached—several years later—in Bombay and in Madras no such dislike to the ownership of the State was felt, or at any rate, found expression (m) How then did Bombay and Madras come to adopt the "raiyatwari" tenure and consequent methods of revenue management?

In Madras the answer is somewhat curious. They certainly began with a vivid idea of the State ownership. It was even held "by some" that the raiyot was a year-to-year tenant in return of his "patta" or revenue note by permission of the Collector!

But Madras was forced by the Supreme Government (17-9-1802) to adopt the Permanent Settlement pure and simple, and this provided landlords for certain parts of the country where there were local magnates who had been, or could be made Zamindars. They also tried elsewhere to make artificial landlord estates ("mootahs") by allotting large parcels of land and selling the landlord right; (n) this almost invariably failed to work. But though the "raiyatwari" constitution was the natural and ancient one—varied by certain cases in which colonists, grantees, and others had obtained a title over villages, held by them in shares, and called "mirasi" by the Moslems—there was the utmost reluctance to deal with the individual cultivator direct. They tried to see whether the "mirasi" right was general enough to be the basis of a system of village settlements; then whether "leases" for each village (as a unit) could not be managed. And it was only after Munro's strenuous efforts that

THE RAIYATWARI SYSTEM WAS AT LAST

ESTABLISHED (o)

Mr. Rogers tells us that in Bombay the adoption of the "raiyatwari" tenure, etc, was "simply forced upon the Government by the state of chaos they found existing." But it should be pointed out that the "chaos" of village rights was not greater than it was in many other provinces; and in none of "them" was "raiyatwari" accepted as the natural or inevitable or only, solution. If one feeling more than another "generally" prevailed, it was that dealing with "raiyats" individually was excessively difficult, and that almost anything else was preferable. Of course, in Bengal (and under systems derived from it) they would not have it at any price; and remembering the joint village system of North-West India this was not wonderful. But in Madras, where the "raiyatwari" was perfectly natural it was, as we have seen, long avoided; and in Bombay there certainly was considerable discussion before it was adopted; and by that time all Munro's powerful minutes on the subject must have been before the Government advisers.

The modern "raiyatwari" tenure, is however, based on the retention by the State of a general or ultimate ownership of the soil. The power of relinquishment of a holding was a most useful safeguard (in early days) against overassessment, and is an essential feature of the system; it is retained still, under the rules both of Bombay and Madras. But such a power involves the position that the holder is not exactly owner, but rather a sort of hereditary usufructuary, while the "property" resides (as before) in the State. The term "alienated" land, again which is used in Bombay as meaning land granted free of the State demand for revenue, is also appropriate only to a state of things under which the State retains, normally or in general, the ownership. It is not used under the Bengal or derivative systems, where it would have little meaning, because there all land as a rule is "aliented"; it has been acknowledged as private property by law; Government only retains ownership in a few (exceptional) cases.

It is quite likely that, in early days, the true relation of the "raiyatwari" tenure to the ancient village system was not always, or at all, preserved. The reason why it has, under proper conditions of revenue survey, valuation and assessment, proved successful, is the reason which invariably has shown whether any system is right or wrong—viz., its conformity in principle to the real native idea of landholding in the locality.

Try to sell by auction an artificial landlord right over an artificial parcel of land; try (for supposed convenience of revenue management) to create artificially a body of cultivators as jointly liable (in permanence) for a lump sum of revenue; in nine cases out of ten, where such experiments have been made, they failed miserably. They were not natural to the people, and did not suit their notions of things.

The separate allotment of land, the liability to a regulated share of the produce (now a money rate instead) without any joint responsibility, the customary obedience to a headman who is not a farmer of the total revenue—this, with other minor features of association, is the essence of the old village form before it was (in various parts) dominated by any co-sharing family of superiors, or any group of securities for revenue, or other managers. The modern raiyatwari tenure is merely the old ideal, reduced to terms of law, and supported by the modern rules of demarcation, survey, modes of valuing the revenue payment, forms of record, and the like.

In Bombay, thanks to a clear and comprehensive Revenue Code, there is no doubt that the raiyat has a certain title, and that the State remains owner of all land, except where by law (e.g., the Talukdars Act of 1888) the right of ownership is declared to reside in some person or aggregate of persons; or where the land is "alienated," etc.

No raiyat (on the survey tenure, as it is called) in Gujarat, or in any part of Bombay, can (pace Mr. Rogers) sell or mortgage his land, for the simple reason that he has no land to sell. His "property" consists in a permanent occupancy right under certain conditions; and this is alienable and heritable. For practical purposes, of course, such a title is perfectly satisfactory; (p) but legally and historically it is not the same as his being the owner of land, the State title being abrogated. Nor was it from any love of technical refinement that the framers of the Code kept the distinction: it arose out of the antecedent history of the land.

In Bengal and its related provinces, the State ownership was denounced in principle, and haste was made to get rid of it; at the same time the middleman proprietor—in whatever form, and sometimes (as Mark Pattison would have said) "defecated to a pure transparency"—was welcomed. In Bombay no such objection was felt; no reason against the State ownership appeared, while as for the "middleman," the thought of him justly made the Bombay administrator shudder. Thus it came about that as historically and racially and geographically Hindustan (or Upper India) has been always more or less separated from India below the Vindhyas, so in the development of land policy the distinction appeared also. South of the Narbada (if we exclude the peculiar case of the Central Provinces) the Government will never deal (if it can help it) with a middleman; north of the same valley it will never deal with anyone else.

If the remainder of my studies ever reach the stage of publication (which is not an easy thing in England

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(f) It will be enough to say in a note that there were sometimes rulerships of Rajas and Thakurs; sometimes vassal baronies; sometimes estates granted to cadets and others.

(g) I think this effect was partly due to the energetic character of the race, but partly also to situation. I do not think the "Rajput" lords of the plains were subjected, because they were then degenerate. They offered repeated, and sometimes heroic, resistance; but they never could combine for long or effectively; and their absurd punctilio and jealousies and feuds facilitated a defeat, which in any case against such a power as Akbar's was inevitable They suffered because they had neither the power to resist effectively nor the prudence to submit quietly.

(h) I have explained in some detail how far the "Suba" under Akbar were really reduced.

(i) It is not necessary for the present purpose to do more than note the effect of formal or virtual partition (owing to the custom of the chiefs themselves). It has had a terrible effect in impoverishing the Talukdaris, so that many consist of no more than a single village, or even less. This, however has nothing to do with the original character of the estates.

(j) By definition, in Bo. Act VI. of 1862 "Talukdari" includes all the other varieties for legal purposes. What is the 'Naik' mentioned in the Act? Is it a local title of Kasbatis? The gazetters take no notice of the subject.

k The details in each case would hardly be interesting. But Mr. Rogers calls in question my statement (p. 392,) and then proceeds to justify not his correction, but my own statement; he shows that the difference was as I state. The mere fact that the "Mewasi" states had Koli, not Rajput, owners does not make a different tenure origin; otherwise we should have to make a different "tenure" according as the estate was held by Kathis, Parmars, Maleks, Jharejas,

(l) Perhaps it is needles to say that by "village settlement" I mean where the single village, not any larger landlord aggregate of territory, is dealt with as a proprietary unit.

(m) Let me here explain that when I have spoken of the Government regarding the State ownership as a locus standi from which to declare or confer private rights, or any other status, I do not mean to say that any Government proclaimed this in so many words. But the undoubted fact of the State's right did in itself afford such a locus standi, and the feeling that it was so is, I think, clearly traceable in not a few public minutes and preambles of Regulations, etc.

(n) This of course assumed, and acted on, the State ownership in the most pronounced fashion.

(o) To this day the exact position of the Madras "raiyat," whether he is or is not an "occupant" (under Government) regarded as "owner," is one difficult to define. Logically, on the whole system, he is really in the same position as in Bombay. But in a note prepared officially by the collection of Rules for the Lease of Waste Lands," the Government say that the "foundation of the raiyat's title in the Regulations of 1802 and especially in Sec. 4 of Reg. II. of 1806 and Sec. 12 of Reg. XXX. of 1802. Both of these Regulations are however, repealed; only the repeal does not affect rights already established. The curious thing is that omission is presented that millions of land-holders outside the Zamindari estates have their title whatever it is dependding on certain provisions which cannot ordinarily be referred to, since being re-enacted, all trace of them has disappeared from the current Statute Book.

(p) Mr. Rogers (p. 91) charges me with having "tried to make out" that the State is owner of the land. I have not tried to make out anything, but have stated what is the plain legal and historical truth of the case. The scattered provisions of the Bombay Regulations of 1827, and the Act of 1863, etc., are now consolidated and revised in the Code (Bombay Act V. of 1879, as amended.) Section 37 declares, "All public roads, etc. the bed of the sea, etc., of rivers and lakes, etc., and all lands wherever situated, which are not the property of individuals or of aggregates, etc., and except as provided in any law, etc., are, and are hereby declared to be the property of Government," etc. Talukdars and Inamdars are by law vested with an ownership, but the student will look in vain for any law establishing that the raiyat is "owner." Sections 65 ff. describe his rights or interests, and Section 73 explains what interest he can alienate,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"M. A. P." AT THE POLLS.

POLITICIANS, NOT POLITICS.

It seems but yesterday, and yet is going on for three years ago, when it was written on the first page of the first number of "M. A. P." that the then newly-born journal would concern itself solely with personalities, with writers, painters, musicians, and not with writing, painting, and music; above all with politicians and public men, but never with politics. The text has ever been adhered to, and consequently, from time to time many notable members of Parliament on both sides of the House have found time to step down into the non-political, gossipy, peaceful arena of the "In the Days of my Youth" serious of "M. A. P.," to chat about their early days to a huge and conglomerate constituency of all shades of political opinion. Here is a little string of typical anecdotes and incidents culled from the series, which may prove opportune and interesting in view of the present electoral campaign—though from the purely personal, and not the electoral point of view.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S ROYAL ROAD.

This is how Sir Edward Clarke described why he chose the Bar for a profession: "I was not attracted to the profession of advocacy merely by its being the pleasantest and most highly paid of all intellectual occupations. The attraction to me was that the Bar offered the only path by which a lad who had neither money nor influence to back him, could hope to attain to any position of influences in political affairs. It is often said of barristers that they take to politics to help them to get on in their profession. I, on the other hand, became a barrister in order to make my way into public life. From my early childhood my dreams had been of political distinction. The first book I bought with my own money was a little three-volume edition of 'Brougham's Lives of Statesmen of the Time of George III.,' and that foundation of my library had been bought before, at the age of thirteen, I finally left school to go and assist my father in his business of a goldsmith and jeweller at 15 King William Street, City. There for four years I worked and studied."

MR. THOMAS BURT'S DEBUT.

It was teetotalism which launched Mr. Thomas Burt, the mining member, on his long and most useful public career. "My first acquaintance with public life," he wrote, "came when I joined the teetotal movement, and it was at a teetotal meeting in a Primitive Methodist chapel at Old Hartley that I made, or rather tried to make, my first speech. It was a complete breakdown. I had to stop before I spoke many sentences. Then they sang a hymn, but I still was unable to go on, and I said to the meeting: 'Call your next man,' which they did. I was then only seventeen. I said that I would never attempt to speak again till I got whiskers. My life at this period was also influenced by what was called, in inflated language, a Mechanics' Institute. In reality, it was a single small room: but the papers were kept there, and that was an education."

MR. T. W. RUSSELL AND PARNEL.

Total abstinence, again, was the platform which brought together such diverse antagonistic personalities as Mr. T. W. Russell and Charles Stewart Parnell. The following interesting incident arising out of their brief association was given by Mr. Russell to the world for the first time in M. A. P.; "Mr. Barry O'Brien, in his 'Life of Mr. Parnell,'" wrote Mr. Russel, tells of an incident in "that fight for Early Closing in Ireland, and tells it somewhat imperfectly. Pledged to Sunday Closing by the electors of Meath, Mr. Parnell stuck to us all through the fight for the Bill. When, on the Saturday which saw the third reading carried a few of us met in the Looby, Mr. Parnell came over to me and said: 'Now Mr. Russell, we are done with liquor. The next fight must be on the land.' I thought for a moment and replied, Mr. Parnell, it will take an earthquake to upset the Irish land system.' 'Very well said the Irish leader after a pause, 'earthquake be it.' The Land League was formed in the following year. Immediately after the Sunday Closing fight I was offered and declined the secretaryship of the Home Rule Association. I doubt if this fact has ever been made public before."

THE GENEALOGY OF "G. W. E."

Here is Mr. G. W. E. Russell's interesting but brief reference to his descent: "I was born on Febuary 3rd, 1853, at 16 Mansfield Street, W., the youngest of a family of six. My parentage and pedigree are sufficiently well known. Perhaps, however, it is worth stating that I am sixth in descent from William, Lord Russell who was beheaded for high treason in the reign of Charles II.; and fourth in descent from that Duke of Bedford whom Junius vilified. Lord John, afterwards Earl Russell, twice Prime Minister, was my uncle; and I have some Celtic blood in my veins, which has materially affected my character and life. The grantfather, the sixth Duke of Bedford, was an intimate friend of Charles James Fox, who, in 1806, promised to be godfather to my grandparents next child. But Fox died in the autumn of 1806, and my father was not born till 1807; and was then called Charles James Fox after the statesman who was to have his been godfather."

A CONSERVATIVE SCHOOLMASTER M. P.

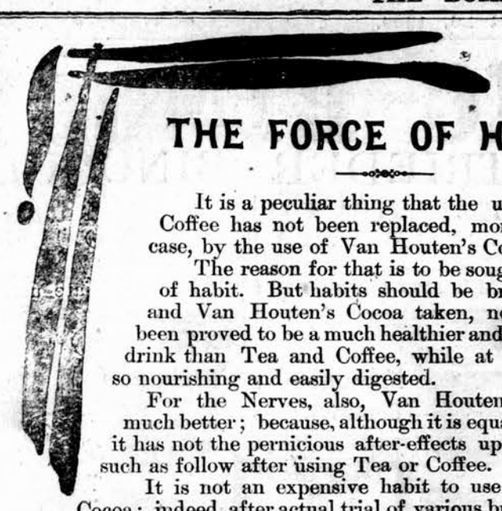
Mr Earnest Gray gave the following pleasant picture of his holiday-making as a young teacher: "The one great pleasure of those early years was the holiday With another young teacher, provided with a few penny county maps a small compass, and a few shillings in pocket, we tramped from place to place—a couple of young gipsies—gaining some idea of English life and scenery, and avoiding the doctor. Nor has the love for a roaming life yet left me (though I have changed my companion), for either with bicycle or on foot I have year after year wandered over English roads, through the orchards and vineyards of France and Italy, by the valleys and mountain passes of Switzerland and Austria, contented to take no thought for the morrow."

MR. YOXALL AS AN EDITOR.

Also a schoolmaster M. P., but sitting on the Liberal benches, Mr. Yoxall gave the following droll account of his earliest journalistic experiments: "I married, and the sweet incentives of a wife and a child and home would have spurred me to effort, even had ambition slept. I wrote newspaper articles, school books and stories for boys, and compiled works for use in schools. For fifteen months I edited a weekly newspaper, but, as a friend said by way of epitaph, 'it died of too much brilliancy and too little capital. Out of this enterprise I got experience and fun, if no pay. One week, I remember, the stereotype came late too late from London, and at the last moment before going to press, the printer (good, easy man, who regarded the paper and myself paternally) filled up two columns with old stereo containing an account of the Derby run four months before!"

DR. MACNAMARA.

Dr. Macnamara, who is seeking election to complete a trio of members sitting in the interests of the National Union of Teachers and of teaching generally, struck a picturesque military note at the outset of his article: "It is retired patch of high grass between the canteen and ball-alley of the barracks at Montreal Danny B——Kipling has made him famous under the name of Terence Mulvaney—is peacefully sleeping in the grass near the outer wall. I am on sentry-go up and down for two hours at a stretch, guarding Danny till he wakes. I am five years old, and have a toy rifle with the bayonet fixed. Everybody in the barracks knows all about it. I alone believe that nobody knows; and that if Danny can only be kept quiet until he sleeps it off all will be well. It is the first thing I remember as I sit down to write this fugitive autobiography."



THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

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It is not an expensive habit to use Van Houten's Cocoa; indeed, after actual trial of various brands, and even loose cocoa, many persons have discovered that Van Houten's Cocoa is not only the best and most delicious, but it is also the most economical.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

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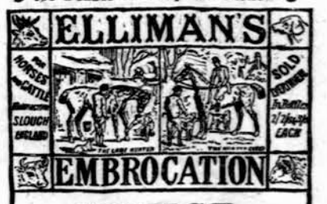

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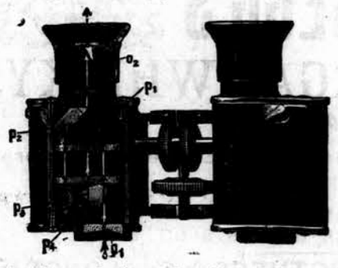

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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